FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2013-2014)

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME

Presented to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 15.03.2014
Presented to Lok Sabha on .....
Laid in Rajya Sabha on .....

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2014/*Phalguna,* 1935 *(Saka)*

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2012-2013)

Shri Hemanand Biswal — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Smt. Susmita Bauri
4. Shri Devidhan Besra
5. Shri Tarachand Bhagora
6. Smt. Rama Devi
7. Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal
8. Shri Mohan Jena
9. Shri Dinesh Kashyap
10. Shri Kirodi Lal Meena
11. Kumari Meenakshi Natarajan
#12. Smt. Mausam Noor
13. Shri Wakchaure Bhausaheb R.
14. Smt. Sushila Saroj
15. Shri N. Dharam Singh
16. Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh
17. Dr. Naramalli Sivaprasad
18. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya
19. Shri Kabir Suman
20. Vacant
21. Vacant

Rajya Sabha

22. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
23. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri

Nominated *w.e.f.* 01.5.2013.

*24. Shri Rishang Keishing

25 Shri Mangala Kisan

26. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi

27. Prof. Mrinal Miri

##28. Shri Jesudasu Seelam

29. Shri Mohammad Shafi

30. Shri Shivpratap Singh

31. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Anita Jain — *Director*
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar — *Additional Director*

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* Resigned from the Committee *w.e.f.* 22.2.2013.

Shri Jesudasu Seelam ceased to be a Member *w.e.f.* 17.6.2013 consequent upon his appointment as Minister.

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2013-2014)

Shri Hemanand Biswal — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri M. Anandan
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4. Shri Devidhan Besra
5. Shri Tarachand Bhagora
6. Smt. Rama Devi
7. Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal
8. Shri Mohan Jena
9. Shri Dinesh Kashyap
*10. Shri Madhu Kora
##11. Shri Kirodi Lal Meena
12. Kumari Meenakshi Natarajan
13. Smt. Mausam Noor
14. Shri Wakchaure Bhausaheb R.
15. Smt. Sushila Saroj
16. Shri N. Dharam Singh
17. Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh
18. Dr. Naramalli Sivaprasad
19. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya
20. Shri Kabir Suman
21. Vacant

---

* Shri Madhu Kora nominted to the Committee *w.e.f.* 18.9.2013.

Ceased to be Member consequent upon his resignation from Lok Sabha *w.e.f.* 19th December, 2013.

Rajya Sabha

**22. Shri K.R. Arjunan
23. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
24. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri
25. Shri Mangala Kisan
#26. Dr. V. Maitreyan
27. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi
28. Prof. Mrinal Miri
29. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
30. Shri Mohammad Shafi
31. Shri Shivpratap Singh
32. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Anita Jain — *Director*
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar — *Additional Director*

** Shri K.R. Arjunan nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 7.9.2013.
# Dr. V. Maitreyan ceased to be a Member of Committee *w.e.f.* 7.9.2013.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2013-14) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Forty-sixth Report on the subject "Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme" of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

2. The Committee took the evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs on 4.6.2013 and 25.11.2013. The Committee also undertook on-the-spot study visit and interacted with the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and Maharashtra in connection with implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. The observations of the Committee are based on the appraisal of the evidence of the Ministry of Minority Affairs as also on the deliberations made and the information gleaned during the study visits.

3. The Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report on the subject "Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme" at their sitting held on 5th March, 2014.

4. The Committee wish to express their sincerest thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra for their cooperation in placing before them the information sought and their considered views on the subject. I also place on record my deepest appreciation of the sustained hard work done and the valuable service rendered by the officers and staff of the Committee Secretariat.

5. For facility of reference, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report. I am quite sanguine that the recommendations made in this Report about, and for enhancing opportunities for education, providing equitable share in economic activities and employment, improving the conditions of living of minorities, would go a long way in formulating more efficient policy planning for the welfare of Minorities.

NEW DELHI;
05 *March*, 2014
14 *Phalguna*, 1935 *(Saka)*

HEMANAND BISWAL,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment.

REPORT

PART A

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 It is responsibility of every Government to promote and protect the rights of Minorities residing in a country. The Constitution of India provides equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, equality of opportunity in matters of public employment, freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs. It also provides protection of interest of Minorities, right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. The Government of India *vide* Notification dated 23.8.1993 notified five religious communities *viz*. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) as minority communities under Section 2(c) of the NCM Act, 1992. As per 2001 Census, out of the total population of the country *i.e*. 1028610328, the population of minority communities is 189508794 (18.42%). In January, 2014, another community *i.e*. Jain has also been included in the list of Minorities. The total population of these communities as per 2001 Census is given in Table 1.1:—

Table 1.1 : Population of Minority Communities

Religion	Population of minority communities	Percentage to total population
Muslims	138188240	13.4
Christians	24080016	2.3
Sikhs	19215730	1.9
Buddhists	7955207	0.8
Parsis	69601	-
Jains	-	0.4

1.2 It is seen from above table that Muslims constitute the largest Minority community with 13.4% of the total population. This community, however, is lagging almost in all social-economic indices when compared to general population. The Sachar Committee in its Report on Social-Economic Status of Muslims in India submitted in 2006 has highlighted the related deprivation in education, employment

opportunities and other areas of Muslims *vis-a-vis* other groups and has recommended a slew of measures so that benefits of development also reach Muslim community.

Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme

1.3 The President, in his address to the Joint Session of Parliament on February 25, 2005, had announced that the Government would recast the 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities with a view to incorporate programme specific interventions. Prime Minister, in his address on the occasion of Independence Day, 2005, announced *inter alia* that "We will also revise and revamp the 15 Point Programme for Minorities". The New 15 Point Programme will have definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame. In pursuance of these commitments, the earlier programme has been revised as the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

Objectives

1.4 The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme grouped under the four objectives of the programme. The objectives of the programme are:—

(A) Enhancing Opportunities for Education

(1) Equitable availability of ICDS Services

(2) Improving access to School Education

(3) Greater resources for teaching Urdu

(4) Modernizing Madarsa Education

(5) Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities

(6) Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation

(B) Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment

(7) Self-Employment and Wage-Employment for the poor

(8) Upgradation of skills through technical training

(9) Enhanced credit support for economic activities

(10) Recruitment to State and Central Services

(C) Improving the conditions of living of minorities

(11) Equitable share in rural housing scheme

(12) Improvement in condition of slums/*areas* inhabited by minority communities

(D) Prevention and Control of Communal Riots

(13) Prevention of communal incidents

(14) Prosecution for communal offences

(15) Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots.

1.5 An important aim of the new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various Government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The underprivileged among the minorities are, of course, included in the target groups of various Government schemes. But in order to ensure that the benefits of these schemes flow equitably to minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities.

1.6 The target group of the programme consists of the eligible sections among the minorities notified under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, *viz.*, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis). In States, where one of the minority communities notified under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 is, in fact, in majority, the earmarking of physical/financial targets under different schemes will be only for the other notified minorities. These States are Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Lakshadweep is the only Union Territory in this group.

1.7 The progress of the programme is reviewed by the Ministries/ Departments concerned whose schemes have been included in the New 15 Point Programme on a monthly basis. The Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs reviews the progress on a quarterly basis. As envisaged in the guidelines, the States/UTs are required to constitute implementation level committees to monitor the progress. Similar mechanism has also been envisaged at district level. At the Central level the progress is monitored once in six months by a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) and the Union Cabinet are reviewing periodically the progress under the programme.

1.8 List of schemes in 15 PP considered amenable to earmarking for minority are:—

- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme by providing services through Anganwadi Centres [Ministry of Women and Development Child]
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan including Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme [Ministry of Human Resource Development]
- Aajeevika (formerly known as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana) [Ministry of Rural Development]
- Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) {Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation}
- Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) [Ministry of Labour and Employment]
- Bank Credit under Priority Sector Lending [Department of Financial Services]
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) [Ministry of Rural Development]

1.9 Various schemes exclusively for minorities included in the Programme and implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs which include:—

- Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for technical and professional courses.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship.
- Post-Matric Scholarship.
- Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority students.
- Loan schemes of National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for economic activities.
- Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of Education.
- Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.

1.10 Schemes included in the programme for which flow of fund to minority concentration areas is quantified and monitored:—

- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (M/O HUPA).
- Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (M/O HUPA).
- Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (M/O Urban Development).
- Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) (M/O Urban Development).
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (M/O Drinking Water and Sanitation).

1.11 Initiatives included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities:—

- Revised guidelines for giving special consideration to recruitment of minorities of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) dated 8.1.2007.
- Revised guidelines on Communal Harmony of the Ministry of Home Affairs dated July, 2008.
- Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) (Deptt. of SE&L).
- Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) (Deptt. of SE&L).
- Scheme for appointment of Urdu teachers (Deptt. of SE&L).

1.12 The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is an umbrella programme and its implementation is monitored by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. There is no separate budget as such for the programme except the schemes implemented for minorities by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. However, statement indicating BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the last three years along with BE (2013-14) Plan Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme are given at Table 1.12:—

Table 1.12 : Statement indicating BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the last three years along with BE (2013-14)

Plan Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14
		BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central Sector Scheme (CS)											
1.	Grants in aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	125	125	125	200	200	200	100	0.01	0	160
2.	Free Coaching & Allied Schemes for Minorities	15	15	14.37	16	16	15.98	20	14.42	14	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	115	115	115	115	115	115	100	99.64	99.64	120
4.	Merit-cum-means scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	135	135	108.67	140	140	115.67	220	184.07	181.21	270
5.	Pre-matric Scholarships for Minorities	450	450	446.22	600	600	614.91	900	795.78	786.19	950
6.	Post-matric Scholarships for Minorities	265	265	228.86	450	450	362.91	500	340.75	326.55	548.50
7.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship to minority students	30	30	29.98	52	52	51.98	70	66	66	90
	Grant Total	1135	1135	1068.10	1573	1573	1476.45	1910	1500.67	1473.59	2163.50

1.13 The State-wise statement of schemes included in the PM's New Point programme implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs is at **Annexure-I**. The State-wise/UT-wise details of the implementation of schemes since 2010-11 amenable for earmarking under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is at **Annexure-II**. State-wise/ UT-wise details of schemes included in the programme for which flow of funds to minority concentration areas since 2010-11 is quantified and monitored is at **Annexure-III**.

1.14 Initiatives relating exclusively for the minorities included in the programme:—

Years	**Modernization of Madarsas : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of SE&L. Modernization of Madarsas**
1	2
2009-10	Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), against a provision of Rs. 50 crore, Rs. 46.24 crore were released to 4 States and 1 UT (Jharkhand, MP, Tripura, UP and Chandigarh) for 1979 Madarsas to assist 4962 teachers. Under the scheme for Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) against the provision of Rs. 5 crore, Rs. 4.48 crore were released for 22 institutions.

1	2
2010-11	Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), against a provision of Rs. 104 crore, Rs. 101.47 crore were released to 12 States (MP, UP, Kerala, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and J&K which missing State and which missing UT) for 5045 Madarsas to assist 11382 teachers. Under the scheme for Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) against the provision of Rs. 25.74 crore, Rs. 22.98 crore were released to 10 States (MP, UP, Kerala, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, J&K and Gujarat) for 124 institutions.
2011-12	Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), against a provision of Rs. 150 crore, Rs. 139.53 crore were released to 9 States and one UT (MP, UP, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and J&K which missing UT) for 5934 Madarsas to assist 14412 teachers. Under the scheme for Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) against the provision of Rs. 50 crore, Rs. 48.44 crore were released to 10 States (UP, Kerala, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Assam, Sikkim, Mizoram and Gujarat) for 259 institutions.
2012-13	Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), against a provision of Rs. 175 crore, Rs. 182.49 crore was released for 9905 Madarsas to assist 23146 teachers. Under the scheme for Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) against the provision of Rs. 50 crore, Rs. 28.38 crore were for 174 institutions.

Years	**Greater Resources for teaching of Urdu-scheme for appointment of language teachers: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of School Education and Literacy (SE&L)**
1	2
2009-10	During 2009-10, only one proposal was received from the Government of Punjab for appointment of Urdu teachers and an honorarium of Rs. 103800/- was released for appointment of 42 teachers.

1	2
2010-11	Rs. 5.08 lakh was sanctioned to Odisha for appointment of Urdu teachers and Rs. 24.96 lakh to Kerala for honorarium to 208 Urdu teachers.
2011-12	The scheme is demand driven. No State except Punjab sent the proposal. The proposal of Punjab was not approved by D/o SE&L for want of utilization certificate.
2012-13	The scheme is demand driven. 'Nil' expenditure upto September, 2012 has been reported by the Ministry of HRD.

1.15 Table 1.15 contains the data regarding recruitment of minorities in Central Ministries/Departments, Central Public Undertakings since 2006:—

Table 1.15 : Recruitment of Minorities in Central Ministries/ Departments, Central Public Undertakings since 2006

	2006-07 (for 70 Mins./Deptt.+ 138 PSUs)	2007-08 (for 61 Mins./Deptt.+ 126 PSUs)	2008-09 (for 71 Mins./Deptt.+ 161 PSUs)	2009-10 (for 68 Mins./Deptt.+ 166 PSUs)	2010-11 (for 51 Mins./Deptt.)
Name of the organization	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited)	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited)	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited)	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited)	Minorities recruited (% age of minorities recruited)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other Ministries/ Departments, Sub/attached offices	5485 (8.37%)	1620 (8.71%)	2593 (12.75%)	1339 (8.22%)	22349 (11.99%)
Public Sector Banks & Fin. Institutions	702 (6.93%)	1615 (10.20%)	4263 (8.87%)	2930 (7.18%)	4702 (7.36%)
Para Military Forces	2700 (9.49%)	4914 (9.90%)	3068 (10.2%)	2682 (8.16%)	4539 (9.21%)
Posts	386 (7.60%)	517 (9.65%)	176 (6.36%)	617 (8.01%)	1293 (8.27%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Railways	1456 (2.67%)	2295 (6.31%)	2739 (8.32%)	1705 (6.65%)	1591 (8.72%)
Public Sector Undertakings	1453 (11.88%) (for 138 PSUs)	1234 (5.52%) (for 126 PSUs)	2107 (7.8%) (for 161 PSUs)	1322 (5.92%)	1218 (7.02%)
Total	**12182 (6.93%)**	**12195 (8.23%)**	**14946 (9.09%)**	**10595 (7.28%)**	**35692 (10.18%)**

1.16 The guidelines for implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities had been amended in October, 2009. The amendments were as under:—

(a) Strengthening of the monitoring mechanism in the States and Districts.

State-Level Committee: Government has approved for inclusion of upto two Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and one Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha representing the State, to be nominated by the Central Government and two Members of the Legislative Assembly to be nominated by the State Government in the State Level Committee for implementation of 15 Point Programme and Multi-sectoral Development Programme. However, one of the members included in the State Level Committee from Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly should have been elected from any of the minority concentration districts (MCDs) in the State which have these MCDs.

District Level Committee: Government has approved for inclusion of one member of Rajya Sabha representing the State to be nominated by the Central Government, all Members of Parliament and all Members of Legislative Assembly representing the district in the District Level Committee for implementation of 15 Point Programme and Multi-sectoral Development Programme.

(b) Inclusion of more schemes under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme:-

Three new schemes have been included in the New 15 Point Programme *viz*. National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(NRDWP) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, and Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of the Ministry of Urban Development.

1.17 The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme was revised in 2006. The guidelines were amended in October, 2009. The amended guidelines are at **Annexure-IV**.

1.18 The implementation of the programme is monitored at four level *i.e.* Centre, Ministry/Department, State/UT and District. In the Central Government, the Ministry of Minority Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for monitoring implementation of the programme and it monitors the programme every quarter. At the Central-level, the progress of implementation with reference to targets, will be monitored once in six months by a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) and a report will be submitted to the Union Cabinet. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is the nodal Ministry and prepares report in this regard for placing before the CoS and the Union Cabinet once in six months. All Ministries/Departments concerned with this programme are required to submit quarterly reports to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the 15th day of the next quarter.

The status of progress report on implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities has already been reviewed eleven times by a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) and seven times by the Cabinet since 2006-07 and upto June, 2013.

States/UTs are expected to constitute a State Level Committee for Implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities headed by the Chief Secretary with members consisting of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments implementing the schemes under the 15 Point Programme, representatives from the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, three representatives from reputed non-governmental institutions dealing with minorities and three such other members considered appropriate by the State Government/UT administration. Upto two Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and one Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha representing the State, shall be nominated by the Central Government and two Members of the Legislative Assembly, shall be nominated by the State Government. However, one of the members included in the State Level Committee from Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly should have been elected from any of the

minority concentration district in those States which have these Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). The Department dealing with Minorities of the State/UT may be made the nodal department for monitoring the 15 Point Programme. The Committee should meet at least once every quarter and the Department dealing with Minorities of the State/UT may send a quarterly progress reports to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the 15th day of the next quarter.

Similarly, at the district level, a District Level Committee for Implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities may be constituted headed by the Collector/ Deputy Commissioner of the district, with District level officers of the departments implementing the programme, representatives from the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, and three representatives from reputed institutions dealing with minorities. All Members of Parliament and all Members of Legislative Assembly representing the district shall be included. Further, one Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha representing the State shall be nominated by the Central Government. The District Level Committee shall report progress of implementation to the Department dealing with Minorities of the State Government/UT administration for placing it before the State Level Committee.

1.19 Since the announcement of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities in June, 2006, the status of the progress of implementation of the new programme has been reviewed eleven times by a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) and seven times by the Cabinet since 2006-07. On each occasion, the Cabinet has noted the status of progress made. As an outcome of the review reports, the guidelines of the programme were amended in October, 2010 with a view to including three new schemes namely, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and include certain numbers of Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly in the State and District Level Committees for implementation of the PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities. The Ministry has taken steps for impact evaluation of the PM's New 15 Point Programme. Based on the quotations received in response to the Request for Proposal, selection of a firm to undertake the evaluation study has been finalized and the contracting process is under progress.

1.20 The Ministry of Minority Affairs conducted quarterly review meetings with the Nodal Officers of the Ministries/Departments responsible for the implementation of the schemes covered under 15 Point Programme. The Ministry also conducts periodical review meetings with the States. The Ministry has held 22 quarterly review meetings of the Nodal Officers during 2006 to June, 2013.

1.21 The Ministry has a website *www.minorityaffairs.gov.in* which contains various details of schemes implemented by the Ministry and schemes included in the PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities. This information includes State-wise lists of students awarded scholarships by the Ministry. This has been done to facilitate Social Audit.

I. ENHANCING HEALTH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION

Equitable availability of ICDS Scheme

2.1 The Committee were informed that Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by 35 States/UT Governments, wherein six services, namely supplementary nutrition (SNP), pre-school education, nutrition and health education, health check-up, immunization and referrals are provided. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is a self-selecting scheme. Three of the six services namely immunization, health check-up and referral services delivered through Public Health Infrastructure under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

2.2 Out of a total of 13.39 lakhs operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-AWCs in the country, 2.40 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs (17.92%) are operational in minority areas (*i.e.* identified 1228 CD Blocks where minority population is 25% & above) as on 31.3.2013. 9.56 crore beneficiaries comprising of 7.74 crore children (6 months to 6 years) and 1.82 crore pregnant women & nursing mothers received supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme through 13.39 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-AWCs in the country as on 31.03.2013. The State-wise details are given in the statement at **Annexure-V**.

2.3 Under the ICDS Scheme, there are 7025 operational ICDS projects out of 7076 sanctioned projects in the country as on 31.3.2013. In these projects, 13.74 lakh Anganwadi centres were sanctioned of which 13.39 lakhs are operational in the country as on 31.3.2013. Of these, 2.40 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs (17.92%) are operational in minority areas (*i.e.* identified 1228 CD Blocks where minority population is 25% & above) as on 31.3.2013. State-wise details are given in **Annexure-VI**.

2.4 When asked to clarify why hospitals are not being constructed in minority concentrated areas, a representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that there is no specific provision for construction of hospitals and maternity wards in Minority Concentration area under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. He, however, submitted that the Ministry is sending a proposal to the Cabinet for including the National Rural Health Mission as part of the 15 Point Programme and "it will be included in the coming months".

Improving access to school education

2.5 The Committee were informed that 33,207 new primary schools/ upper primary schools have been opened under SSA in the districts with substantial minority population since 2006-07 till 2012-13. Similarly, 23,777 primary/upper primary schools have been constructed in such districts under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the same period. 555 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned in these districts under SSA.

2.6 As per the information available with the Ministry, during 2012-13, 1.82 crore Muslim children were enrolled in primary schools and 0.72 crore Muslim children were enrolled in upper primary schools constituting 13.31% and 11.65% of total enrolments respectively in these schools. In the KGBVs, 8014 Muslim girls were enrolled in KGBVs located in minority concentration districts, constituting 16.37% to total enrolments.

2.7 When asked about the dropout percentage as well as success rate of these schools State-wise and how it compares with the National average of dropout, the Ministry of Minority Affairs quoting Ministry of HRD informed that data regarding the above are not maintained.

2.8 Ministry of HRD has informed that as per the 2001 Census, in comparison to the national literacy rate of 64.8%, the literacy rate of Muslims is 59.1%. However, as per the India Human Development Report, the literacy rate for Muslims has shown an improvement during the last decade. literacy rate among Muslims has registered a marked improvement from 52.1% in 1999-2000 to 63.5% in 2007-08 for rural areas and from 69.8% to 75.1% for urban areas. The literacy rate of Muslims as ratio of national average has gone up from 0.93 in 1999-2000 to 0.95 in 2007-08 for rural areas. The figure for urban areas has gone up from 0.87 in 1999-2000 to 0.89 in 2007-08.

Greater resources for teaching Urdu

2.9 As a component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Financial Assistance for appointment of Language Teachers, financial assistance is given to the States for appointment of Urdu teachers. Under the Scheme, the States have to present a demand to the Ministry of HRD for appointment of Urdu Language teachers. Thus, this is a demand driven scheme. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 1.03 crores was released to the Government of Punjab for the salary of 42 Urdu

teachers. During the current Financial Year 2013-14, no financial assistance has been released to any State for appointment of Urdu teachers so far.

Modernizing Madarsas Education

2.10 Scheme for Providing Quality Education for Madarsas (SPQEM) seeks to bring about qualitative improvement in madrasas to enable Muslim children attain standards of the national education system in formal education subjects. The salient features of SPQEM scheme are:—

(a) To strengthen capacities in Madarsas for teaching of the formal curriculum subjects like Science, Mathematics, Language, Social studies, etc. through enhanced payment of teacher honorarium.

(b) Training of such teachers every two years in new pedagogical practices.

(c) Providing Science labs, computer labs with annual maintenance costs in the secondary and higher secondary stage madarsas.

(d) Provision of Science/Mathematics kits in primary/upper primary level madarsas.

(e) Strengthening of libraries/book banks and providing teaching learning materials at all levels of madarsas.

(f) The unique feature of this modified scheme is that it encourages linkage of madarsas with National Institute for Open Schooling (NIOS), as accredited centres for providing formal education, which will enable children studying in such madarsas to get certification for class 5, 8, 10 and 12. This will enable them to transit to higher studies and also ensure that quality standards akin to the national education system. Registration & Examination fees to the NIOS will be covered under this scheme as well as the teaching learning materials to be used.

(g) The NIOS linkage will be extended under this scheme for Vocational Education at the secondary and higher secondary stage of madarsas.

(h) For the monitoring and popularization of the scheme it will fund State Madarsa Boards. GoI will itself run periodic evaluations, the first within two years.

2.11 When asked about the number of Madarsas in the country and students enrolled in Madarsas as on date, Ministry quoting the Ministry of HRD informed that the information is not maintained.

2.12 The Mid Day Meal scheme covers all children studying in classes I-VIII in all Government, local body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project Schools, and Education Guarantee Scheme/ Alternative and Innovative Education centres including Madarsas/ maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

2.13 The funds allocation under the SPQEM is being increased every year to cover more and more Madarsas under the scheme. The amount allocated for SPQEM for 2009-10 was Rs. 50.00 crores, for 2010-11 was Rs. 104.00 crore, for 2011-12 was Rs. 150.00 crore and for 2012-13 Rs. 175.00 crore and for the year 2013-14, it is Rs. 175.00 crore.

Scholarships for students from minority communities

2.14 Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes are Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and implemented through State Government/ UT Administration. The applications from students are received by the States/UTs. Physical target of each community is set in advance every year in the month of March which is communicated to all States/UTs. The targets are fixed on the basis of population of each community in the State/UT on pro-rata basis as per Census 2001. After scrutiny of all applications, States/UTs send their proposals as per their allotted physical target. Award list is drawn up by the States/ UTs. Poverty is given weightage rather than marks. As the applications from students are received by the States/UTs, the Ministry does not have the figures of the Scholarship applications which could not be considered.

2.15 When asked to provide details whether any policy has been formulated for deciding/clearing the pending application, the Ministry of Minority Affairs have informed that the Ministry is aware of higher demand in Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme in some States/UTs, particularly in State of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir. To ensure higher coverage of the eligible students under the scheme, the allocation under the scheme has been substantially increased during the last few years.

Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation

2.16 The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) receives funds from the Government of India in the form of Corpus Fund meaning thereby that the principal amount remains intact and kept invested in

fixed deposit with banks. Only the interest income, from investment of Corpus Fund in fixed deposit, is utilized for implementation of educational schemes of MAEF.

2.17 The NGOs which are at least three years old, having properly constituted managing body, running recognized educational institutions where enrolled students belonging to minorities are more than 50%, having sufficient land for construction/expansion of building, approved site plan for the construction, having audited accounts for the last three years are eligible for grant-in-aid from MAEF.

2.18 The MAEF has sanctioned grant-in-aid of Rs. 4024.50 lakh to 305 NGOs during the last three years. The State-wise summary of grant in aid sanctioned during the last three years is enclosed as **Annexure-VII**.

2.19 The targets and achievements under the scheme Grants-in-aid (GIA) to NGOs for infrastructure development of educational institutions of MAEF for the last three years given in Table 2.19:—

Table 2.19 : Targets and achievements under the scheme Grants-in-aid (GIA) to NGOs

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Grant in Aid sanctioned		
	Target	Achievement	Amount Sanctioned
2010-11	100	Nil	0.00
2011-12	150	169	22.58
2012-13	250	136	17.67

Role of University Grants Commission (UGC)

2.20 With regard to the role being played by the UGC in regard to implementation of the 15 Point Programme, the Chairman, UGC deposed before the Committee which is as under:—

> "In individual skills we have been offering as many as seven different schemes. Of them three are directly related to the 15 Point Programme of the Prime Minister. One is the Equal Opportunity Cell for SC/ST, minorities and OBCs. I would like to submit to you that we have set up 2,488 Equal Opportunity

Cells in different institutions of higher learning which includes the Central Universities, State Universities and Colleges. We have disbursed Rs. 28 crore until now.

The second scheme is about the women hostels in the universities and colleges. We have been providing assistance for the construction of women hostel on 100 per cent basis and I am happy to report to you that we have supported 465 such institutions. Of them, 136 are the State universities and 329 are colleges for which Rs. 233.90 crore has been dispensed with.

The third is about the model degree colleges. We had identified 374 educationally backward districts and so far we have supported 73 model degree colleges in different States. Of them, 39 are getting assistance from the University Grants Commission and 34 are getting direct funding from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Of these 73 model degree colleges, 15 model degree colleges are located in the minority concentrated districts for which we have already released Rs. 14 crore. These are the three schemes but we have another scheme also. For instance, there is a Residential Coaching Academy Scheme which we are supporting and we have set up a Residential Coaching Academy in five different universities, namely Maulana Azad National Urdu University in Hyderabad, Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi, Jamia Hamdard in Delhi, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Bhim Rao Ambedkar University in Lucknow for which we have released Rs. 42.08 crore.

These are Residential Coaching Academies wherein the children can come and stay and everything is provided at a highly subsidized rate and children who are not even enrolled on the campus of that university can also come and enroll themselves for the purpose of preparing themselves for competitive examinations. One of the coaching academies, like in Delhi, is located in Jamia Hamdard and it is doing exceedingly well. In fact, one of the Kashmiri boys, who had topped two years ago in the Civil Service Examination, happened to be the proud product of that Jamia Hamdard Residential Coaching Academy. So, these are the schemes which we have in supporting them."

2.21 On the issue of hostel, the UGC Chairman informed that the UGC have supported 465 women hostels so far. Of them 23 women hostels are located in minority concentrated districts.

2.22 On being asked whether separate hostels were there for Minorities, the UGC Chairman informed that:—

> "We support separate hostels for boys and girls but we do not promote separate hostels category-wise because the very purpose of education gets defeated the way we start creating walls among the students coming from different social backgrounds. That may not be appropriate."

2.23 On being asked why the UGC are not setting up coaching centres in far flung and backward areas like North eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir where there are demands for such coaching centres, the Chairman, UGC assured that if they receive such requests from two Universities from Jammu and Srinagar, in the context of which the specific query was, they would consider it favourably.

Literacy, attendance and enrolment rate

2.24 As per the India Human Development Report of the Planning Commission, literacy rate among Muslims has registered a marked improvement from 52.1% in 1999-2000 to 63.5% in 2007-08 for rural areas and from 69.8% to 75.1% for urban areas. The literacy rate of Muslims as ratio of national average has gone up from 0.93 in 1999-2000 to 0.95 in 2007-08 for rural areas. The figure for urban areas has gone up from 0.87 in 1999-2000 to 0.89 in 2007-08. Further, as per NSSO report (66th round) the current attendance rates in educational institutions among rural males, rural females, urban males and urban females of age 0-29 years among Christians were 58 per cent, 52 per cent, 63 per cent and 56 per cent, respectively. The corresponding rates for Muslims were 46 per cent, 38 per cent, 48 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively. The over-all current attendance rates in educational institutions for rural males, rural females, urban males and urban females of age 0-29 years were 50 per cent, 42 per cent, 53 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively. As compared to Hindus, the current attendance rate in educational institutions for persons of age 0-29 years of Sikhs was higher for rural males and was almost of the same magnitude for rural females, urban males and urban females. According to the report of the District Information System for Education (DISE), enrolment ratio of Muslims to total enrolment at primary level has increased from 10.49% in 2007-08 to 14.20% in 2012-13 and for upper primary level this has increased from 8.54% to 12.11% during the same period. At elementary level, the enrolment ratio has increased from 10.49% in 2008-09 to 13.52% in 2012-13. Enrolment ratio for Muslim girls has been consistently in the range of 49-49.8% at all these three levels.

2.25 The synopsis of scholarships details based on Annexure I(a) to (d)are given in Table 2.25:—

Table 2.25 : Scholarships for Minorities

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Physical Target				
Pre-matric (1)	2000000	3400000	4000000	9400000
Post-matric (2)	400000	525000	500000	1425000
Merit-cum-means (3)	20000	20000	60000	100000
Maulana Azad National Fellowship (4)	756	756	756	2268
Total (1+2+3+4)	2420756	3945756	4560756	10927268
Achievements				
Pre-matric (1)	4421571	5528557	6450235	16400363
Post-matric (2)	525644	701950	755643	1983237
Merit-cum-means (3)	41056	42476	68096	151628
Maulana Azad National Fellowship (4)	1511	2266	754	4531
Total (1+2+3+4)	4989782	6275249	7274728	18539759
Fund released (in crore)				
Pre-matric (1)	446.25	615.47	786.19	1847.91
Post-matric (2)	228.96	362.99	326.55	918.50
Merit-cum-means (3)	108.76	115.72	181.21	405.69
Maulana Azad National Fellowship (4)	29.98	51.98	66.00	147.96
Total (1+2+3+4)	**813.95**	**1146.16**	**1359.95**	**3320.06**

2.26 The figures given in Table 2.25 shows the popularity of scholarship schemes among the Minorities. A total number of 18539759 against the targeted number of 10927268 Minorities students availed various types of scholarships under Minority schemes of the Central Government during the three years period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 amounting of Rs. 3320.06 crores. This appears to have brought some healthy bearing on the literacy rate among the Muslims and enrolment in the schools as has been discussed at Para No. 2.24.

II. EQUITABLE SHARE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND EMPLOYMENT

Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor

3.1 Two schemes namely Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) have been found amenable to earmarking for minority areas to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

3.2 In order to know the impact of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme on minorities "A study on the Impact of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme on Minorities with special reference to NRLM/SGSY and IAY" has been entrusted to the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad. Earlier studies conducted in this regard suggest that the income and savings of the minority families have increased due to their participation in SGSY. As regards Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), reply is awaited from M/o HUPA.

Upgradation of skills through technical training

3.3 It is envisaged in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme that a certain proportion of all new ITIs will be located in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and a proportion of existing ITIs to be upgraded into 'Centre of Excellence' will be selected on the same basis. Accordingly, under the scheme 'Upgradation of ITIs' being implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) 15% target has been earmarked for minorities. A new scheme on Modular Employable Skills (MES) for skill development for early school leavers and existing workers, especially in the informal sector has been worked out by the Government to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Government/private institutions and the industry. Under this scheme also persons from minority communities can seek admission to various short term courses being implemented under MES. Efforts are being made by the MoLE to empanel the fully equipped Madarssas as Vocational Training Providers (VTP) under the above scheme. In this regard MoLE has requested all the States/ UTs for necessary action.

3.4 Apart from the above, under National Minority Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), some schemes are being implemented for skill development of minorities. Also, the Ministry has recently launched a new skill development initiative under the name "Seekho aur Kamao".

3.5 Responding to the query of the Committee on the technical and vocational education, the Secretary of the Ministry deposed before the Committee:—

> "As observed by the hon. Member, regarding technical and vocational education, there are two verticals. The vertical number 1 is the structural formal vocational stream of education, that is, polytechnic and ITIs. So, based on the proposals, which we receive from the State Governments, it goes to the Empowered Committee. At the highest level, there is a Empowered Committee, which is the Sanctioning Committee, which is chaired by the Secretary. There are Financial Members in the Committee. Each and every proposal for ITI or for polytechnic is recommended by the District Level Committee. One-to-one video conference takes place.
>
> Now, I will come to the second vertical, which you want to know.
>
> As we all know, the skill is now a national priority. So, just to add on to the structural stream of the ITI and polytechnic, our Ministry has launched a programme *Seekho aur Kamao* (Learn and Earn). Here we have taken, what you call, the voluntary organisation or the NGO route. There is a very rigorous scrutiny of each and every proposal that we have received in response to our advertisement. Based on the basic quality parameters, there is a very High-Powered Committee, which goes to all these details like when was the NGO registered, what is the balance-sheet of the last three years, where is the location, what is the activity profile, in what areas of skill development, they would like to impart a training. After a through scrutiny, just on a scale point like "If you have this much of infrastructure, you will get x number of points.", we give it to them. So, these kinds of parameters are there.
>
> I would like to assure the hon. Members of this Committee that so far as the NGO route is concerned, not a single frivolous or not qualified NGOs, will be permitted. These modular training programmes are of two to three months duration based on the guidelines of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India, we have taken up the approved Modular Skill Programmes. On an average, the youth will be provided modular training in almost 700 trades, which are available. On an average, the cost would be around Rs. 20,000 plus. It has to be imparted with a solid infrastructure. We insist on, at least, 75 per cent placement.

Merely providing training will not help unless the youth, which have been trained in a particular skill, get placement.

So, I would again like to assure the hon. Members of the Committee, that we have taken this route. We are extremely conscious and careful. The process has been very rigorous. We will do it in the best of the spirit and the guidance."

3.6 With regard to the Skill Initiative Programme, the Secretary deposed:—

"The Skill Initiative Programme, as observed by the hon. Member, "*Seekho aur Kamao*" is a programme, which has taken off as a pilot programme. It is my privilege to report to the hon. Members of this Committee that we have achieved cent per cent placement of this pilot programme. It was launched in association with IL&FS, one of the very good organisations.

So, a batch of 50 was formally there. The hon. Minister came. All these boys were from all segments of minority; and the placement was guaranteed before the training started. This was a pilot project.

In the process, we have finalised the agency and the location. We are now left with the remaining part of the Budget year. So, we will be able to run, at least, two batches. The target for the Ministry is about 75,000 youth before 31st March, 2014. Based on the capacities of all those NGOs, which are qualified, will get the number of trainees to be trained with an assurance that at least 75 per cent will be placed.

The programme will take off in the right earnest. As was made by our delegation, in Maruti there is a lot of demand for drivers. Today in our country, even in the DTC, Delhi Transport Corporation, has got a vacancy of 5000 drivers. I just enquired from Maruti. They produce 1.1 million, 11 lakh cars per annum but there are no drivers. So, what we have done is, we have tied with the Maruti Driving Schools. They have got 300 Maruti Driving Schools. In Bangaluru, on 17th of this month 50 youths from the minority were listed to be trained as drivers again with almost assured placement. We are only taking those kinds of skills which have got value in the market or a demand in the market. We are aiming demand-driven and industry-driven skill training programme. We are giving it a very high priority and we would like to assure the hon. Chairman and hon. Members that in our skill development initiatives, the parameters and the benchmarks are very attractive and *inshallah* we will succeed."

3.7 When asked to furnish the details regarding the number of ITIs in the Country and the number of ITIs located in the predominantly inhabited by the communities, the Ministry have informed that the information is awaited from M/o Labour & Employment. However, as per information available, as on 30.09.2011, 9404 Government/ Private ITIs were affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), of which 1453 (15.45%) Govt./ Pvt. ITIs are in Minority Concentration Districts having seating capacity of 2,28,840 in the country. An initiative for upgradation of 400 Government ITIs into Centre of Excellence has been undertaken by MoLE. Under this project 60 ITIs have been identified by States in MCDs for upgradation. 113 new ITIs have also been approved under Multi-sector Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs.

3.8 When asked to state what types of upgradation of skills training was being imparted to the beneficiaries and what is the duration of the training, the Ministry of Minority Affairs informed that different skills have been taken up for skill training under different schemes. Also, Short term course module in various sectors covering diverse sectors of economy have been developed and approved by NCVT.

Enhanced credit support for economic activities

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

3.9 The Committee were informed that the following Steps have been taken for strengthening the NMDFC:—

- In order to ensure sufficient budgetary support to NMDFC, an allocation of Rs. 600 crore has been made for the 12th Plan period. The Government has so far contributed Rs. 975 crore in the equity of NMDFC.
- The schemes of NMDFC have been revised and the quantum of loan per beneficiary has been increased in all the schemes. The beneficiaries can now avail upto Rs. 10 lakh under Term Loan Scheme, Rs. 50,000/- under micro-finance scheme and upto Rs. 10 lakh under educational loan scheme for studies within the country and upto Rs. 20 lakh for studies abroad.
- The ambit of skill development training programme has also been widened with higher training cost for various skill development courses and higher stipend for the trainees to motivate them to attend the training programmes. The training institutes have been asked to ensure at least 80%

placement of the trainees. Recently, NMDFC has launched Skill Development Training programme for the Minority Youths in 10 Minority Concentration Districts of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

- With a view to include more families within the ambit of the scheme the income eligibility criteria for availing loans from NMDFC has also been revised. The revised criteria is Rs. 81,000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs. 1,03,000/- per annum in urban areas.
- In order to revive the dormant State Channelising Agencies (SCAs), a scheme of "One Time Settlement (OTS)" has been introduced so that SCAs can settle their long pending over-dues and start functioning efficiently to cater to minority beneficiaries. Matter has also been taken up with the respective State Governments, for liquidation of over dues. Minister (MA) has visited several States including Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand and held discussions with the respective Chief Ministers for early liquidation of over dues. Recently, Government of Karnataka has availed of benefit under the scheme and liquidated it's over dues. The Ministry also provides Grants-in-aid to SCAs for strengthening their infrastructure and the Scheme has been revised during 2013-14 to ensure effective utilization of this Grants-in-aid, by SCAs.
- Alternate channels to increase the coverage of NMDFC are also being explored. The State Bank of India Capital Markets has been approached to prepare a revised Business Model for NMDFC.

3.10 The details of various schemes of NMDFC are as under:—

(A) Lending Schemes

1. **Term Loan Scheme:** The Term Loan Scheme is for individual beneficiaries and is implemented through the SCAs. Under the Scheme, projects costing up to Rs. 10.00 Lakh are considered for financing. NMDFC provides loan to the extent of 90% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 9,00,000. The remaining cost of project is provided by the SCA and the beneficiary. However the beneficiary has to contribute minimum of 5% of the project cost. The rate of interest charged from the beneficiary is 6% per annum on reducing balance method. Assistance under Term

Loan Scheme is given for any commercially viable and technically feasible ventures, which for the purpose of convenience are classified in to the following sectors.

(a) Agriculture & allied

(b) Technical trades

(c) Small business

(d) Artisan and traditional occupations

(e) Transport and services sector

2. **Micro Financing Scheme:** Under the Micro Financing Scheme, micro-credit is extended to the members of the Self Help Groups (SHGs), specially minority women in remote villages and urban slums who are not able to take advantage of the formal banking credit as well as the NMDFC programmes, The Scheme is implemented through SCAs and NGOs. The scheme requires that the beneficiaries are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and get into habit of thrift and credit, however small. Under this scheme, small loans up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 per member of SHG are provided. Funds are given to the SCAs/NGOs at an interest rate of 1%, which further on-lend to the SHGs, at an interest rate not more than 7% p.a. The repayment period under the scheme is maximum of 36 months.

3. **Mahila Samridhi Yojana**: This scheme implemented by NMDFC through the State Channelising Agencies as well as NGOs. Under the Mahila Samridhi Yojana, training is given to a group of around 20 women in any suitable craft activity. The group is formed into Self Help Group during the training itself and after the training, micro-credit is provided to the members of the SHG formed. The maximum duration of the training is of six months with maximum training expenses of Rs. 1500 per month per trainee. During the training, a stipend of Rs. 1000 is also paid to the trainees. The training cost and stipend is met by NMDFC as grant. After the training, need based micro credit subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000, is made available to each member of SHG, so formed at an interest rate of 7% per annum.

4. **Educational Loan Scheme:** The scheme is for the individual beneficiaries and is implemented through the SCAs. The NMDFC extends educational loans with an objective to facilitate job oriented education for the eligible persons

belonging to minorities. Under the scheme a maximum amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is available at the rate Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum for technical and professional courses of durations not exceeding five years. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is available for short duration skill development trainings having duration of upto one year. Further, for courses abroad, a maximum amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is given @ Rs. 4.00 lakh per annum for a course duration of maximum 5 years. Funds for this purpose are made available to the SCAs at an interest of 1% per annum for on-lending to the beneficiaries at 3% interest per annum. The loan is payable in maximum five years after completion of the course.

(B) Promotional Schemes

1. **Vocational Training Scheme:** The Vocational Training Scheme of NMDFC aims at imparting skills to the targeted individual beneficiaries leading to self/wage employment. The scheme is implemented through the State Channelising Agencies, which organize need based vocational training programmes in their States with the help of local Government owned/recognized training institutes in trades having potential for self/wage employment. The cost of the training programme is upto Rs. 2000 per candidate per month for courses of maximum duration of 6 months. Stipend @ Rs. 1000 per month per trainee is also offered during the training. As per the scheme 90% of the training cost is met by NMDFC as a grant while the remaining 10% is borne by the SCA. The SCAs are required to submit their proposals to NMDFC in the prescribed formats for approval/release of funds.
2. **Marketing Assistance Scheme**: The Marketing Assistance Scheme is meant for individual crafts-persons, beneficiaries of NMDFC as well as SHGs and is implemented through SCAs as well as NGOs. With a view to support the crafts-persons to promote marketing and sale of their products at remunerative prices, NMDFC assists the SCAs and NGOs in organizing State/District level exhibition at selected locations. In these exhibitions, handloom/handicraft products of Minority crafts-person are exhibited and sold. Such exhibitions also serve the purpose of organizing "buyer seller meet", which is considered very useful for product development and market promotion, for domestic market as well as for exports. NMDFC provides grants for organizing exhibitions, as per the specific guidelines of the scheme, after due appraisal of the proposals.

3. **Skill Development Scheme:** In addition to the above, NMDFC has recently launched a Skill Development Scheme in 10 Minority Concentrated Districts of U.P. and Uttarakhand where the SCAs are not effective. The salient feature of the programme is that at least 80% placement of the successful trainees shall be ensured by the training agencies conducting these programmes.

Bank

3.11 As per progress reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the achievement of total outstanding loan to minority communities as on 31.03.2013 stood at Rs. 1,85,234 crore which works out to 14.59% (provisional) of total priority sector advance. The credit flow to minority communities is steadily growing.

3.12 When asked the percentage of total credit extended to weaker section during the last three years and corrective measures that are being taken by the Banks to ensure enhanced credit flow to generate income, assets and employability of the weaker sections, the Ministry of Minority Affairs have informed that the Banks undertake disbursal of credit to weaker sections as per the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines. The percentage of total credit extended to weaker sections during the last three years in Table 3.12:-

Table 3.12: Credit extended to weaker sections during the last three years

(Rs. in crore)

As on last reporting Friday of March 2010		As on last reporting Friday of March 2011		As on last reporting Friday of March 2012	
Amt. O/s	% to ANBC	Amt. O/s	% to ANBC	Amt. O/s	% to ANBC
167041.08	9.86	242616.74	10.33	293959.99	9.74

Source: RBI data is provisional.

3.13 When asked to furnish details of the total number of persons belonging to minority categories benefited by banks during the last three years belonging to minority catogories who are living below the poverty line, the Ministry of Minority Affairs, quoting the Ministry of Finance has informed that they do not have any information to furnish at present.

3.14 Data on number of branches opened in 121 identified Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) and the rest of the country during the last three years and the current year is in Table 3.14:—

Table 3.14: Number of branches opened in 121 identified Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs)

Year	Total branches opened	Number of branches opened in Minority Concentrated Districts	%
2010-11	3506	814	23.22
2011-12	4662	1098	23.55
2012-13	4017	982	24.45

3.15 When enquired about whether educational/scholarship accounts are being held by Minorities in Banks and steps being made to help students in opening/operation of these accounts, the Ministry of Minority Affairs again said that they do not have any information to furnish at present.

3.16 Community-wise lending by Public Sector Banks to Minority Communities as on quarter ending 31.03.2013 is in Table 3.26:—

Table 3.26: Community-wise lending by Public Sector Banks to Minority Communities

Identified minority communities	A/c	% share of total (in No. of accounts)	Amount (Rs. in crore)	% share of total (in amount)
Muslims	5958046	55.75	83780.25	45.23
Christian	2753886	25.77	45469.65	24.55
Sikhs	1402489	13.12	41433.86	22.37
Buddhists	561533	5.25	12260.68	6.62
Zoroastrian	11381	0.11	2289.91	1.24
Total	**10687335**	**100.0**	**185234.35**	**100.0**

Recruitment to State and Central Services

3.17 A scheme "Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minority Communities Students" is being implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs. The scheme aims to empower the students/candidates of

notified minority communities *vis-a-vis* their skills and capabilities to make them employable in industries, services society, by assisting them as well as those institutions working for them, towards in-resilience to adapt itself to the market dynamics on a continuous basis so that the target groups are not deprived of the professional acumen demanded by the enhancing and business sectors in addition to the Government sector. The scheme has been made more comprehensive keeping in view the emerging trends of employment in the era of economic reforms, liberalization and globalization.

3.18 The objectives of the scheme are to assist students belonging to the minority communities by way of special coaching for the following:—

(a) Qualifying examinations for admission in technical/ professional courses such as engineering, law, medical, management, information technology etc. and language/ aptitude examinations for seeking admission to foreign universities.

(b) Competitive examinations for recruitment to Group "A" , "B" and "C" services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, insurance companies as well as autonomous bodies; and

(c) Coaching/training for jobs in the private sector such as in airlines, shipping, fisheries, Information Technology (IT), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and other IT enabled services, hospitality, tours and travels, maritime, food processing, retail, sales and marketing, bio-technology and other job oriented courses as per the emerging trend of employment. The duration of the courses should not exceed nine months.

Unemployment issues

3.19 Unemployment rate for rural Muslims has gone down from 2.1% in 1993-94 to 1.9% in 2009-10 while for urban Muslims it has gone down from 3.6% to 3.1% during the same period. For Christians the unemployment rate has marginally gone up from 3.8% to 3.9% for rural areas while this has gone down from 8.6% to 2.9% for urban areas during the period 1993-94 and 2009-10. Overall unemployment rate in rural areas has increased from 1.2% to 1.6% during the same period and in urban areas it declined from 4.5% to 3.4%.

3.20 Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for males was much higher than those for female for all religious groups – the differentials being greater in urban areas where the WPRs of females were very low. The WPR (per 1000 population) for Muslims in rural areas increased from 321 in 1999-2000 to 337 in 2009-10 while in urban areas this went up from 306 to 317 in the same period. (NSS 55th & 66th Round), while for All India, this has declined from 417 to 408 in rural areas and increased from 337 to 350 in urban areas during the same period. Table 3.20 contains the details of WPR according to usual status for major religious groups as per NSS 66th Round:

Table 3.20: Details of WPR according to usual status for major religious groups as per NSS 66th Round

Household Religion	Rural Persons		Urban Persons	
	1999-2000	2009-2010	1999-2000	2009-2010
Hinduism	428	417	344	355
Islam	321	337	306	317
Christianity	443	441	358	371
Sikhism	416	405	317	356
Others	439	432	324	373
All	**417**	**408**	**337**	**350**

3.21 As per NSS 66th round, self employment in agriculture and non-agriculture together was major source of earning for large number of households of all religious groups. The proportion of self employment was highest among Sikhs (48%).

III. IMPROVING THE CONDITIONS OF LIVING OF MINORITIES

Equitable share in rural housing scheme

4.1 The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented at the National level with the objective of providing dwelling units to the people below poverty line. An amount of Rs. 10513 crore was allocated for this scheme for the Year 2012-13. Out of this amount Rs. 1617.75 crore was utilized for construction of houses for minorities.

4.2 Against the annual target of 4.47 lakh dwelling units for 2012-13 for minorities, 3.65 lakh houses were sanctioned and 2.95 lakh houses were constructed for minorities.

Improvement in condition of slums/areas inhabited by minority communities

4.3 Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums through provision of physical amenities and basic services.

4.4 Detailed Project Reports under JNNURM Scheme submitted by State Governments are prepared for a Mission City and its population as a whole. Under 15-Point Programme, the flow of funds to towns/ cities having substantial minority population (25% or more) is monitored. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM, out of total projects sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 62116.67 crore for 65 towns/cities, projects costing Rs. 9476.71 crore are for 17 minority concentration towns/cities. This represents 15.26% of flow of funds to towns having a substantial minority population. Similarly, under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of JNNURM , out of total projects sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 14995.58 crores for 718 towns/cities, projects costing Rs. 2725.24 crore are for 88 minority concentration towns/cities, which represents 18.17% of flow of funds to towns having a substantial minority population.

4.5 Under the scheme Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), during the year 2012-13, out of the total project cost of Rs. 11936.14 crore covering 927 cities/towns, Rs. 2235.83 crore (18.74%) was sanctioned for 103 cities/towns (11.12%) having substantial minority population.

4.6 As per the information given by the concerned Ministries, 14.72% of total funds under UIG, 18.84% under UIDSSMT and 13.79% under NRDWP have been sanctioned for minority concentration areas during 2012-13.

4.7 Prime Minister Gram Sarak Yojana (PMGSY) provides rural connectivity to all the unconnected habitations in rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through good all weather roads and 250 persons and above in the hill States, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the desert Areas (as indentified in the Desert Development Programme) and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts. At present this scheme is not covered under 15-Point Programme.

4.8 As per the press note on poverty estimates, 2009-10 of Planning Commission among religious groups, Sikhs have lowest Head Count Ratio (HCR) in rural areas (11.9%) whereas in urban areas, Christians have the lowest proportion (12.9%) of poor. In rural areas the HCR for Muslims is very high in States such as Assam (53.6%), Uttar Pradesh (44.4%), West Bengal (34.4%) and Gujarat (31.4%). In urban areas poverty ratio at all India level is highest for Muslims (33.9%). Similarly, for urban areas the poverty ratio is high for Muslims in States Rajasthan (29.5%), Uttar Pradesh (49.5%), Gujarat (42.4%), Bihar (56.5%) and West Bengal (34.9%).

4.9 As per the report of the NSSO (66th round—2009-10) for both rural and urban India, average MPCE was the highest for the Sikh households, followed by Christians and Hindus. At the All India level, the average MPCE of Sikh household was Rs. 1659 (Rs. 2180 in urban areas and Rs. 1498 in rural areas) while that for Muslim household was Rs. 980 (Rs. 1272 in urban areas and Rs. 833 in rural areas). Relevant details enlisting Monthly per capita household consumer expenditure (MPCE) for each of the major religious groups are as given in Table 4.9:—

Table 4.9: Monthly per capita household consumer expenditure (MPCE)

Household Religion	Rural (in Rs.)	Urban (in Rs.)	Rural + Urban (in Rs.)
Hinduism	888	1,797	1,125
Islam	833	1,272	980
Christianity	1,296	2,053	1,543
Sikhism	1,498	2,180	1,659
Others	880	2,074	1,402
All (incl. n.r.)	**901**	**1,733**	**1,128**

4.10 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 58.8 in 1998-99 to 52.4 in 2005-06 for Muslims. For Christians it has gone down from 49.2 to 41.7 while for Sikhs it has gone down from 53.3 to 45.6 during the same period. Similarly, under – 5 Mortality Rates (U5MR) has gone down from 82.7 in 1998-99 to 70 in 2005-06 for Muslims, while for Sikhs from 64.9 to 52.1 and for Christian from 68.0 to 52.8 during the same period.

IV. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNAL RIOTS

Prevention of Communal Incidents

5.1 On the issue of communal violence, the Ministry of Minority Affairs quoting from the Ministry of Home Affairs, has furnished the following Table (5.1) which indicate the relevant figures:

Table 5.1: Details on Communal Violence

Year	No. of Communal Incidents	No. of Persons Killed	No. of Persons Injured
2010	701	116	2138
2011	580	91	1899
2012	668	94	2117

5.2 In this connection, a relevant observations of the Sachar Committee is quoted below:—

> **"Attitude of the Police and Law Enforcing Agencies**
>
> Concern was expressed over police highhandedness in dealing with Muslims. Muslims live with an inferiority complex as "every bearded man is considered an ISI agent"; "whenever any incident occurs Muslim boys are picked up by the police" and fake encounters are common. In fact, people argued that police presence in Muslim localities is more common than the presence of schools, industry, public hospitals and banks. Security personnel enter Muslim houses on the slightest pretext. The plight of Muslims living in border areas is even worse as they are treated as 'foreigners' and are subjected to harassment by the police and administration. Violent communal conflicts, especially like some recent ones in a State, in which there is large-scale targeted sexual violence against Muslim women has a spread affect even in regions of the country not directly affected by the violence. There is immense fear, a feeling of vulnerability, and consequently a visible impact on mobility and education, especially of girls. The lack of adequate Muslim presence in the police force accentuates this problem in almost all Indian States as it heightens the perceived sense of insecurity, especially in a communally sensitive situation.
>
> **Ghettoisation and Shrinking of Common Spaces**
>
> Fearing for their security, Muslims are increasingly resorting to living in ghettos across the country. This is more pronounced in communally sensitive towns and cities. However, while living in

ghettos seems to be giving them a sense of security because of their numerical strength, it has not been to the advantage of the Community. It was suggested that Muslims living together in concentrated pockets (both because of historical reasons and a deepening sense of insecurity) has made them easy targets for neglect by municipal and Government authorities. Water, sanitation, electricity, schools, public health facilities, banking facilities, anganwadis, ration shops, roads, and transport facilities — are all in short supply in these areas. In the context of increasing ghettoisation, the absence of these services impacts Muslim women the most because they are reluctant to venture beyond the confines of 'safe' neighbourhoods to access these facilities from elsewhere. Increasing ghettoisation of the Community implies a shrinking space for it in the public sphere; an unhealthy trend that is gaining ground. Social boycott of Muslims in certain parts of the country has forced Muslims to migrate from places where they lived for centuries; this has affected their employability and means of earning a livelihood. Ghettoisation, therefore, has multiple adverse effects: inadequacy of infrastructural facilities, shrinking common spaces where different SRCs can interact and reduction in livelihood options."

5.3 The Ministry have informed that 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of prevention of communal offences and communal riots, prosecution of those inciting communal tension and rehabilitation of victims of communal riots primarily rests with the State Governments. However, to maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Prosecution for communal offences

5.4 The Ministry have further informed that 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subject under the Constitution of India, cases for inciting communal tension or for participating in communal violence are registered/monitored by State Governments. As per information

received recently, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have registered/booked cases under different sections of IPC against persons who have allegedly delivered provocative speeches

5.5 When asked to state the number of special court or courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily, the Ministry have informed that this is a State Government issue and centralized data in this regard is not being maintained.

Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots

5.6 The Ministry stated that the immediate relief to victims of communal riots is generally provided by the respective State Governments for which this Ministry is not maintaining any data. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme titled 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal Violence' under which assistance to civilian victims, *inter alia*, of communal violence is provided at the rate of Rs. 3.00 lakh to the next of kin for each death and to the victims with 50% or more permanent incapacitation. Under this scheme, financial assistance provided during last three years *viz*. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was Rs. 72 lakhs, Rs. 42 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs respectively. In addition, the National Foundation for Communal Harmony also provide financial assistance under its project 'Assist' for care and education of the children who become orphan or destitute due to death or permanent incapacitation of either both the parents or the main bread earner in the family in communal and other forms of societal violence.

5.7 Further, in case of major riots special relief packages have been announced by the Union Government from time to time. For example, for the victims of Gujarat riots of 2002, the Central Government has so far released Rs. 426.46 crores. Like-wise, the Union Government has released Rs. 29.89 crores for the victims of Bhagalpur riots of 1989-90.

5.8 When asked whether there was any co-relation between standard of living and communal harmony and whether poor standard of living, especially among the Muslims, as is evident from various socio-economic studies and data, has affected the communal harmony in the country and additional socio-economic measures and steps that are needed, from the minority perspectives, for reducing their alienation from majority community, the Ministry of Minority Affairs quoting the Ministry of Home Affairs have informed that information in this regard is not available.

5.9 It has been stated that a working group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) have drafted a bill titled "Prevention of Communal Targeted Violence (Access to Justice of Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC have sent the Bill to Ministry of Home Affairs on 25.7.2011. The draft Bill is under examination in Ministry of Home Affairs.

5.10 When asked to know whether there been any studies/analysis undertaken by the Ministry of Minority Affairs on the effect of the communal riots on the minourities, especially on their psychology and change in their behavioural patterns, leading to adverse impact on their education, health and job prospects, the Ministry of Minority Affairs have informed that no such specific study has been undertaken by this Ministry so far.

5.11 With regard to the coordination between the Ministry of Minority Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs, the Secretary deposed:—

> "As per the transaction of business, we look after all affairs pertaining to minority except law and order. Since law and order is exclusively dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs, normally when we have the meeting of the nodal officers, this is also one of the points for discussion, but as a subject, it is with the Ministry of Home Affairs."

5.11.1 Representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs further added:—

> "As a member of the Nodal Group, which is chaired by the Secretary, we regularly attend the proceedings and whatever directions or advisories they issue or information they want, we try to collect.
>
> As you know, law and order is strictly a State subject. So, we have our own mechanism to assist the State Government to control the communal violence. Primary one is sharing of intelligence which is an ongoing process. We do share intelligence with the State Government much in advance, whenever we feel that it has the potential of escalating into communal violence, by way of sending advisories much in advance to the State Government. When the riot breaks out, we liberally deploy our paramilitary forces as per the demand."

AWARENESS

6.1 The Ministry have stated that for awareness generation about Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, publicity campaigns are being carried out through Doordarshan and All India Radio along with other schemes and programmes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, through jingles and audio-video spots since the year 2008-09. For intensive awareness generation, Ministry draws an annual Media Plan with the help of DAVP, All India Radio, Doordarshan, NFDC etc. at the beginning of each financial year for multi-media campaign. In addition, the audio-visual publicity is also done through Private FM Channels, Digital Cinema, Exhibition vans, LCD screens at public places etc. The media plan aims to publicize all programmes/schemes including Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme in the entire country including Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). From the year 2011-12, Digital Cinema is also being used for publicity through Cinema theaters all over India. From the year 2012-13, Private Radio FM channels are also being used. Further, during 2012-13 publicity of Ministry's programmes/schemes including Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme through DAVP using Exhibition vans has been done in States of West Bengal, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

6.2 In addition, the publicity of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for minorities is an integral part of "Bharat Nirman Campaign" of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which is an all India campaign using various Media.

6.3 Since the year 2008-09, Radio jingles/spots of 40/35 seconds duration and television commercials (TVCs) on the themes *viz*. PM's New 15 Point Programme (Overarching Theme), Pre-matric scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship, Merit-cum-means Scholarship and Free Coaching and Allied scheme for candidates belonging to minority communities, are being broadcast and telecast on All India Radio and Doordarshan National Network including North East in Hindi and nine vernacular languages *viz*. Assamese, Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Tamil, Kanada and Telugu.

6.4 During the year 2012-13, a full page coloured advertisement was published on Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme on 21.03.2013 in 289 newspapers (91 newspapers were Hindi, 25 were English, 123 were Urdu and 50 were newspapers of Vernacular languages) all over India, through DAVP. Further, during the year 2012-13, publicity has been taken up through hoardings and Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs) at public places (Metro Stations, Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stops) on Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, along with other schemes and programmes of the Ministry through DAVP.

PART B

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme-The Committee note that protection and promotion of the rights of Minorities is one of the main features of Indian Constitution. The Committee, however, find that despite such a Constitutional safeguards, the principal minority community of the country, namely, Muslims which constitute 13.4% of the total population stand, deprived of the fruits of development as they lag behind in all socio-economic indices compared to general population. This aspect has been amply brought out by the Sachar Committee Report. In this context, the Committee appreciate the Government initiatives in introducing Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of Minorities which cover wide range of objectives *viz*. enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, improving the conditions of living of Minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes and prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence. The Committee, however, feel that in addition to above objectives, there should also be a specific focus on educational and social development of Muslim women who are even worse in human development indices. Also, improving the health facilities of Minorities has not been included in Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government formulate special programme for enhancing development indices of Muslim women which will go a long way in upliftment of this community as a whole. Further, steps should be taken to include various health schemes in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.

2. Literacy rate for Muslims- The Committee are pleased to note that the literacy rate among Muslims has registered a marked improvement from 52.1% in 1999-2000 to 63.5% in 2007-08 for rural areas and from 69.8% to 75.1% for urban areas. The literacy rate of Muslims as ratio of National average has gone up marginally from 0.93 in 1999-2000 to 0.95 in 2007-08 for rural areas and the

corresponding figures for urban areas is up from 0.87 in 1999-2000 to 0.89 in 2007-08. The Committee are, however, constrained that the literacy rate of Muslims as ratio of National average has increased by only 0.02 in eight years and such tardy pace of literacy, they apprehend, it will take a long time to catch up with the national average. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme be implemented earnestly, where focus has been given to enhance opportunities so that the literacy rate of Muslims gets accelerated and catches up with the national average. The Committee recommend that all out efforts should be made to bring the Minority children, especially the Muslims in the class rooms and their regular attendance ensured. A special scheme should be devised to make Class rooms and school environment conducive and friendly for creating an urge and enthusiasm among the children to come to the schools and to attend the classes, take part in extracurricular activities like sports, debate, quiz and community service, etc. Parents should be specially sensitized so that their children attend the classes regularly.

3. Enrolment of Muslim children—The Committee were informed that during 2012-13, 1.82 crore Muslim children were enrolled in primary schools and 0.72 crore Muslim children were enrolled in upper primary schools constituting 13.3% and 11.65% of total enrolments respectively in these schools. 8014 Muslim girls were enroled in the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) located in Minority Concentration Districts constituting 16.37% of total enrollments. However, when asked about the dropout percentage as well as success rate of these schools, State-wise and how it compared with the National average of dropout, the Committee were informed that data in this regard was not being maintained. The Committee are of the considered view that simply enrolling the students in schools would not suffice. Monitoring dropout rate and the students passing out from the school is an important factor in evaluating the success of a scheme. The Committee are saddend to note that such a vital data is not being maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this data should be collected and placed before them within 6 months.

4. Teaching of Urdu—The Committee note that providing greater resources for teaching Urdu is one of the point of the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme. As a component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Financial Assistance for appointment of Language Teachers, financial assistance is given to the States for

appointment of Urdu teachers. The Committee are disappointed to find out that no financial assistance had been asked for by the States and no amount released so far during the year 2013-14 for appointment of Urdu teachers in schools. The Committee cannot comprehend as to how there is no demand for Urdu teachers across the country, especially when the Sachar Committee Report has categorically emphasized the need for having Urdu teachers at the primary level of education, which according to it, should be imparted in Urdu where it is child's mother tongue. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Minority Affairs take up the matter with the State Governments and find out why there has been no demand for Urdu teachers in Madarasas and primary schools and take appropriate measures for appointment of Urdu teachers. The Committee also recommend that all possible measures should be taken by the Government to preserve and promote Urdu language in the country keeping in view its rich linguistic heritage and its ability to forge a bonding between the Muslims and the dwindling Urdu speaking population to promote the cause of communal harmony.

5. Modernizing Madarsa -The Committee are happy to note that efforts are being made by the Ministry in improving the working conditions of the Madarsas and modernizing the course content including science and mathematics and languages in the syllabus. There has been a steady increase in allocation of funds over the years from 50 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 175 crore for the year 2013-14 under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education for Madarsa (SPQM). The Committee are, however, constrained to note that no data is maintained/available on the number of Madarsa and the total number of students studying there. The Committee consider this a serious issue. Simply allocating funds and modernizing the course content was not enough. The Government should maintain statistical data on the number of Madarsa schools in the country, the number of students studying there, the percentage of drop outs, the number of students passing out and successfully integrating into the mainstream education system and eventually contributing to the cause of nation building by becoming self reliant, through gainful employment, entrepreneurship, becoming leaders, scholars, etc. Without this, the objective of Madarsa Education System, its contribution towards socio-economic progress of the Muslims and the country will not fructify. The Committee strongly feel that maintaining socio-cultural and religious identity should go hand in hand with common National goal *i.e.* creating a robust human resource for the country and Madrasa Education System should also

contribute substantially in this process. The Committee, therefore, recommend that data on the output of the Madarsa Education System should be strictly monitored and recorded and placed before the Committee within six months.

6. Scholarship Schemes for Minorities - The Committee note that various scholarships namely Pre and Post-matric, Merit-cum-means and Maulana Azad National Fellowship have been the mainstay of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for increasing the literacy and educational level of the Minorities. The figures given in Table 2.25 show the popularity of scholarship schemes among the Minorities. A total number of 18539759 students against the targeted number of 10927268 Minorities students availed various types of scholarships under Minority schemes of the Central Government during the three years period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 amounting of Rs. 3320.06 crores. This appears to have brought some healthy bearing on the literacy rate among the Muslims and enrolment in the schools as has been discussed at Para No. 2.24. Keeping in view the popularity of the scholarship schemes and its apparent success, the Committee recommend that each and every Minority student should be provided/covered with one or the other scholarships as long as he or she remains a student in any Madrasa, primary or secondary schools, colleges and Universities and pursues higher studies.

7. Maulana Azad Education Foundation - From the data made available to the Committee summarizing State-wise grant-in-aid sanctioned by Maulana Azad Education Foundation during the last three years, it is evident that the lion's share of the grant-in-aid has gone to the State of Uttar Pradesh, both in terms of money (Rs. 1662.90 lakh) and the number of NGOs assisted (132), whereas other States with sizeable population of Muslim Minorities such as Assam (6 NGOs and funds 86 lakh) have been given a pittance. A total of 305 NGOs received grant-in-aid which amounted to Rs. 4024.50 lakh under the Maulana Azad Education Foundation. The Committee are not happy with this huge asymmetrical distribution of grant-in-aid among the NGOs. Technicalities, in terms of suitability of NGOs for grant-in-aid apart, the Committee recommend that the guidelines for allocation of funds and selection of NGOs need to be overhauled so that intended purpose of the grant under MAEF is fully realized by proportionate distribution, so far as possible, among the States for needy and poor Minorities.

8. University Education for Minorities - The Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC) deposed before the Committee that in

individual skills out of seven, there are three specific schemes which are directly related to Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, namely equal opportunity cells for SC/ST, Minorities and OBCs in institutions of higher learning, women hostels and model degree colleges. Some funds are being released by the UGC in this regard. The Committee feel that simply creating equal opportunity cell, constructing hostels and model degree colleges, although very important, are not enough. Creating conducive and congenial atmosphere so that the students from all communities can stay in one place and puruse study and achieve excellence without any fear and prejudices against each other is of utmost importance. In this regard, while appreciating the submission of the Chairman of the UGC that construction of category/religion based hostels may not be appropriate, the Committee recommend that adequate seats may be reserved for Minority girl students in the girls' hostels in University and College Campuses as this would encourage Minority girls from far flung areas to join various Universities and colleges and higher learning institutions in secure and safe environment.

9. Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minority Communities Students -The Committee have been informed that a scheme "Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minority Communities Students" is being implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The objective of the scheme is to make the targeted group of Minority students to enhance skills and acquire a competitive edge to face challenges in recruitments in the industries, banks, Government services (Group A, B, C) and private sector including airlines, information technology, posts, etc. The Committee are of the considered view that the scope and focus of the Scheme should be sharpened by inviting doyens of industries, top bureaucrats, both serving and retired, renowned academicians and intellectuals for delivering lectures, imparting skills, etc. Internship should also be arranged with leading institutes, industries for getting sufficient exposure for the purpose. The Committee recommend that a detailed action plan should be prepared with separate budget outlay and submitted to them within six months.

10. Coaching - The Committee appreciate the concept of coaching academics wherein children can come and stay and they are provided necessary items at a highly subsidized rate and children who are not even enrolled on the campus of that University can also come and enroll themselves for preparing themselves for competitive examinations. Notably, the UGC Chairman, while deposing before the Committee had assured that if they receive requests for setting

up of more such academics, especially in backward and far flung areas like Jammu & Kashmir they would consider it favourably. The Committee recommend that more such academies should be created in association with reputed colleges in backward and far flung cities and towns, etc. Since the residential coaching academies give excellent platform for preparing successfully for competitive examination, this will address the issue of scarcity of hostel accommodation especially for Minority girls which in turn will considerably enhance the employment oppurtunities for them.

11. "Seekho Aur Kamao" scheme - The Committee note that vocational training and skill development programme through traditional route *viz*. I.T.I. and polytechnic has been augmented with the introduction of a programme namely 'Seekho Aur Kamao' (learn and earn) through the voluntary organization or the NGO route. The well structured modular training programmes are of two to three months duration based on the guidelines of the Directorate General of Employment & Training. On an average, the youth will be provided modular training in almost 700 trades that are available and the cost would be around Rs. 20,000 plus. It has to be imparted with a solid infrastructure. The Ministry insist on at least 75 per cent placement and envisage a target of 75,000 youth before 31st March, 2014. The Committee were also informed that as on 30.9.2011, 9404 Government/private I.T.Is. were affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of which 1453 (15.45%) Government/ private I.T.Is. were in Minority Concentration Districts having seating capacity of 2,28,840 in the country. An initiative for upgradation of 400 Government I.T.Is. into centre of excellence has been undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Under this project 60 I.T.Is. have been identified by States in MCDs for upgradation. 113 new I.T.Is. have also been approved under Multi-sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs. Different skills have been taken up for skill training under various schemes. Also, short term course module in various sectors covering diverse sectors of economy have been developed and approved by NCVT.

While the Committee note the commitment of the Ministry in providing funds and infrastructure for imparting vocational training to minorities, they are constrained to note that they do not have the relevant statistics to back up the success of their efforts on the ground *viz*. number of Minority students enrolled with I.T.Is., polytechnics stream-wise, number of students passing out from the institutes and taking up various vocation, their income, etc. The Committee, therefore, recommend that an elaborate mapping system

of the beneficiaries should be in place to gauge the success of the efforts *vis-à-vis* objective and goal of that particular scheme. Same should also be the case with 'Seekho Aur Kamao' scheme. The Committee also recommend such mapping for each and every individual availing Central Government sponsored schemes for all the socio-religious communities (SRCs). The Committee are of the considered view that with the increasing thrust on e-governance, the progress of an individual (mapping) *vis-à-vis* various schemes should not be a difficult task.

12. Loan by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) - The Committee note that various welfare schemes are available for the Minorities under the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). The Corporation is basically extending loans on easy terms and condition for conducting/pursuing various Minority development activities *viz*. education, vocational and skill development, training, business activities, women's entrepreneurship, etc. as per proposals received from State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and availability/sanction of funds. For budgetary support of NMDFC, an allocation of Rs. 600 crore has been made for the 12th Plan period. The Government has so far contributed Rs. 975 crore in the equity of NMDFC. The schemes under NMDFC have been revised and the quantum of loan per beneficiary has been increased in all the schemes. The beneficiaries can now avail upto Rs. 10 lakh under term loan scheme, Rs. 50,000 under educational loan scheme for studies within the country and upto Rs. 20 lakh for studies abroad. For reviving the dormant State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) a scheme of "one time settlement (OTS)" has been introduced so that SCAs can settle their long pending overdues and start functioning efficiently to cater to Minority beneficiaries.

With a view to including more families within the ambit of the scheme the income eligibility criteria for availing loan from NMDFC has also been revised to Rs. 81,000 per annum in rural areas and Rs. 1,03,000 per annum in urban areas.

The Committee note that the role of State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) is quite crucial in the scheme of NMDFC. The success or failure of the NMDFC schemes largely depends on the SCAs. The Committee need to be explained as to how and why the one time settlement scheme (OTS) has been introduced without going into causes of inaction by the SCAs. Many of the SCAs continue to remain dormant over the years. The Committee recommend that

appropriate measures be taken urgently so that the SCAs play a proactive role in disbursing the loans advanced by the NMDFC and place a detailed report on this aspect before them within six months.

13. Large/Medium scale industries in Minority Concentration Districts - The Committee find from the appraisal of the data made available to them that on an average about 23.5% of the total banks, opened during the last three years all over the country, are in Minority Concentration Districts. The total number of account holders from Minority communities as on 31.3.2013 was 1,06,87,335 and the amount of loan disbursed was Rs. 185234.35 lakh. Muslims are major recipients, among the Minorities of the bank loan comprising 45.25% followed by Christians 24.55%. The Committee would like to have data on the total loan availed by Minorities, especially the Muslims, for setting up of large scale industries. In this connection, the Committee recommend that some impetus/ incentives should be given to the Minority community people and from other communities for setting up large and medium scale industries in Minority Concentration Districts for generating employment opportunities especially for the Minorities, as an affirmative action. This would also benefit the members of other communities and the region as a whole. Special emphasis should also be given to employ a certain percentage of employees from Minority communities who have undergone training at various vocational training institutes like I.T.I., polytechnic, etc.

14. Recruitment of Minorities - The data provided by the Ministry regarding recruitment of Minorities in Central Ministries/ Departments, Central Public Undertakings, since 2006 shows a steady rise in the figures in terms of numbers and percentage. While Minority recruitment in Government sector was mere 6.93% (702 persons in the year 2006-07 for 70 Ministries/Departments + 138 PSUs), it reached a respectable figure of 9.09% (14946 persons) in the year 2008-09 (for 71 Ministries/Departments + 161 PSUs). This slipped to 7.28% (10595) in the year 2009-10 (68 Ministries/ Departments + 166 persons) but staged a smart recovery to 10.18% (35692 persons) in the subsequent year *i.e.* 2010-11 (51 Ministries). The percentage of intake is, however, better in Ministries/ Departments sub-attached offices, category. On the other hand, representation of Minorities in Public Sector Undertakings is not so encouraging – 1453 persons (11.88%), 1234 (5.52%), 2107 (7.8%), 1322 (5.92%) and 1218 (7.02%) for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Railways have also not shown better

results, 7.60%, 9.65%, 8.32%, 6.65% and 8.72% on recruiting Minorities for the corresponding years. The Committee are not satisfied with these numbers. They recommend that an affirmative action should be taken by the Government so that at least 15% recruitment of Minorities is achieved in recruitment in the Government and Public Sector organizations/bodies by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

15. Improving the conditions of Minorities - The Committee were informed that as per press note of the Planning Commission on poverty estimates, 2009-10 among religious groups, Sikhs have lowest Head Count Ratio (HCR) in rural areas (11.9%) whereas in urban areas, Christians have the lowest proportion (12.9%) of the poor. In rural areas the HCR for Muslims is very high in States such as Assam (53.61%), Uttar Pradesh (44.41%), West Bengal (34.41%) and Gujarat (31.41%). In urban areas poverty ratio at all India level is highest for Muslims (33.9%). Similarly, for urban areas the poverty ratio is high for Muslims in States like Rajasthan (29.5%), Uttar Pradesh (49.5%), Gujarat (42.41%), Bihar (56.5%) and West Bengal (34.9%). The figures made available by the Ministry reveal that an amount of Rs. 1068.10 crore, 1476.45 crore and Rs. 1473.59 crore were spent during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively, on the Central sector schemes of the Ministry. The Budget Estimates (BE) for the year 2013-14 is Rs. 2163.50 crore. Apart from this, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme provides that wherever possible 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for the Minorities. The Committee also note that unemployment for rural Muslims has gone down marginally from 2.1% and 3.6% to 1.9% and 3.1% in the years 1993-94 and 2009-10 respectively. However, for Christians the unemployment rate has marginally gone up from 3.8% to 3.9% for rural areas while corresponding figures for urban areas shows a substantial reduction from 8.6% to 2.9% for the same period. The all India unemployment rate in rural areas has increased from 1.2% to 1.6% during the same period and in urban areas it had declined from 4.5% to 3.4%. Notably, the worker Population Ratio (WPR) for males was much higher than those for female for all religious groups, the differentials being greater in urban areas where the WPR of females were very low. The WPR (per 1000 population) for Muslims in rural areas had increased from 321 in 1999-2000 to 337 in 2009-10 while in urban areas this went up from 306 to 317 during the same period. For all India, WPR declined from 417 to 408 in rural areas and increased from 337 to 350 in urban areas for the corresponding period. And, as per NSS 66th Round, self employment in agriculture and

non-agriculture together was major source of earning for large number of household of all religious groups. The proportion of self employment was highest among Sikhs.

The Committee, while taking note of the decline in unemployment and increase in Worker Population Ratio (WPR) among the Muslims during the period 1999-2000 and 2009-2010, find that these figures (WPR) are much lower than all India figures for the same period. The Committee are, therefore, of the considered view that the measures taken by the Ministry have been grossly inadequate in reducing the unemployment of Muslims *vis-à-vis* the other communities. The Committee are of the firm opinion that there is a strong need for rethinking on strategy for utilization of funds and implementation of schemes/programmes for the Minorities at the planning stage itself, synchronizing them with similar schemes/programmes of the States for better implementation of the scheme and utilization of funds and giving focussed attention on the schemes both by the States and Central Government. Towards this end, the Committee recommend that the following measures should be taken by the Ministry:-

(i) Instead of district-wise planning, sanctioning of projects and allocation of funds, the same should now be done block-wise;

(ii) List of BPL persons/family belonging to Minority communities should be prepared and displayed in the website within one year;

(iii) Schemes under Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme should be modified/retailored/synchronizing with those of the States; for Minority development. Each BPL family should be beneficiaries of at least two Central sponsored schemes under Ministry of Minority Affairs;

(iv) Each notified Minority concentration block should have a dedicated nodal officer with requisite skill, aptitude, experience to be appointed by the Ministry and stationed at the respective district headquarters. They will be responsible for constant liaisoning with the Ministry, SCAs, State Governments and local authorities for processing and obtaining UCs, remove the bottlenecks and providing independent weekly feedback to the Ministry. They should be associated with all the Monitoring Committees, besides Central, State and District, Block-wise Monitoring Committee should also be formed;

(v) **All such nodal officials should meet the Minister concerned of the State Government along with the representatives of the SCAs once in a month for the execution of the Minority projects; and**

(vi) **Besides the existing awareness programmes through Media, etc. constant door to door awareness programme regarding rights and facilities available to the Minorities under various schemes and projects should be taken up by the NGOs, SCAs, nodal officers and the members of the Minority communities who have availed benefits from Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme at some stage or the other in their life.**

A detailed scheme should be chalked out for the purpose and implemented rigorously and the Committee should like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard within six months.

16. Anganwadi Centres - The Committee were apprised that out of a total of 13.39 lakh operational Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)/Mini AWCs in the country, 2.40 lakh AWCs/Mini AWCs (17.92%) are operational in Minority areas (*i.e.* identified 1228 CD Blocks where Minority population is 25% and above as on 31.3.2013). 9.56 crore beneficiaries comprising 7.74 crore children (6 months to 7 years) and 1.82 crore pregnant women and nursing mothers received supplementary nutrition under ICDs scheme through 13.39 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini Anganwadi in country as on 31.3.2013. Out of six services namely Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), pre-school education, nutrition and health education, health check-up, immunization and referrals under Integrated Child Development (ICDs) scheme, which is a self selecting scheme, the last three services are under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Committee also observe that although the infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined from 58.8 in 1998-99 to 52.4 in 2005-06 for Muslims, it is still lagging far behind the Christians (49.2 to 41.7) and Sikhs (53.3 to 45.6). In this regard, the Committee have noted the submission made by the Ministry that presently health care programme is not covered under Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme. However, they are approaching the Cabinet for including the National Rural Health Mission as part of the 15 Point Programme.

The Committee are of the considered view that Anganwadi Centres (AWC)/Mini Anganwadi Centres are not adequate and well equipped for giving proper primary health care to the people.

Although, including Rural Health Mission as part of 15 Point Programme is a good idea, this will not alone solve the primary health care problems of all the Minority concentrated blocks. The Committee, therefore, recommend that apart from including Rural Health Mission as part of 15 Point Programme, primary health care clinics, with special facilities for women and children, should be opened in all the Minority concentrated blocks under MsDP schemes for which funds should be earmarked separately.

17. Prevention & Control of Communal Riots - The Committee were informed that a total number of 701, 580 and 668 communal violence incidents were reported in the country in which 116, 91 and 703 persons were killed and 2138, 1889 and 1506 persons were injured during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. When asked whether there has been any studies/analysis undertaken by the Ministry of Minority Affairs on the effect of communal riots on the Minourities, especially on their psychology and change in their behavioural patterns, leading to adverse impact on their education, health and job prospects, the Ministry of Minority Affairs have informed that no such specific study has been undertaken by the Ministry so far.

When the Ministry were asked a specific question whether there was any co-relation between standard of living and communal harmony and whether poor standard of living, especially among the Muslims, has affected the communal harmony in the country and if so, what additional socio-economic measures and steps are needed from Minority perspectives, for reducing their sense of alienation. The Ministry of Minority Affairs did not have any information in this regard. The Committee are shocked that despite a plethora of schemes for Minorities, Muslim community, being the largest Minority is still lagging far behind in respect of socio-economic parameters and social status. The Committee feel that social and religious divide, mistrust and fear are the root cause of poor standard of living among the Muslims. Even if some progress has been made in the Muslim communities in terms of relevant parameters, they have not been able to catch up with the rest of the population. This gives rise to the question of the efficacy and reach of the various programmes/schemes for accelerating the development of the Minority community. This along with absence of relevant data on the output from the Ministry as discussed earlier in this report shows that a huge amount of money specially sanctioned for the Minorities has not been utilized properly and with the result the goals could not be achieved. The Committee are of the considered view that had there been concerted efforts and better synergy between the Centre and State Governments, Muslims would have surged ahead in terms of developmental indices, as has been

in the case of Christian and Sikhs, with the aid and assistance of the Minority targeted programmes and schemes involving thousands of crores year after year. Undoubtedly, there cannot be real national development unless the Minorities, a sizable section of our population, march ahead at equal pace, holding their head high without any fear.

The Committee note that the Union Government have circulated revised guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. Statedly, the activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcing agencies and requisite legal action is taken where ever necessary. Taking note of the assurance, the Committee recommend that an elaborate block-wise programme be chalked out involving various stakeholders including Madarsas, minority institutions, community/religious leaders, scholars, prominent citizens. The main thrust of the mission should be to overcome and eliminate communalism through confidence building measures, speedy rehabilitation of the riot-victims, massive mobilization of human resources and investment. Sensitizing the police force on communal issues is another imperative need. No civilized Nation, proud of its pluralistic traditions, can afford to ill treat its Minorities. On the other hand Minorities also need to come out from the sense of fear and mistrust, more so when they constitute more than 18% of the Nation's population. The community leaders have great responsibility in motivating the youth in the Nation building process. India is not only the largest Parliamentary democracy in the world, it is also secular and most vibrant in terms of having a collage of socio-religious and linguistic communities. There is a far greater potential for educational and job opportunities in India than many advanced countries in the world. There is hope in the air. Politics is changing as the public discourse becomes more inclusive. The Committee are, therefore, of the considered view that it is incumbent upon the Government to assure that the Minorities do not feel neglected, persecuted or harbor any sense of alienation. They need to be assured that they are coparcener and have equal right in the developmental drive of the nation.

NEW DELHI;
05 *March*, 2014
14 *Phalguna*, 1935 *(Saka)*

HEMANAND BISWAL,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment.

PART C

ANNEXURE I

STATE-WISE STATEMENT OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED BY MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS.

ANNEXURE I(a)

State/Ut-wise & year-wise targets and achievements under pre-matric scholarship scheme for students belonging to the minority communities from 2010-11 to 2012-13

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme								
		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86709	225462	42.85	147406	191973	26.88	173418	301275	47.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3836	0	0.00	6521	0	0.00	7673	0	0.00
3.	Assam	98109	38259	8.37	166785	86159	21.25	196218	181267	37.64
4.	Bihar	145809	320107	34.12	247875	193967	29.01	291618	80622	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9909	6976	1.31	16845	12610	2.93	19818	18235	4.33
6.	Goa	4905	(-)	0.04	8340	0	0.00	9812	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	52260	0	0.00	88842	0	0.00	104520	0	0.00
8.	Haryana	25709	24823	2.41	43705	0	2.03	51418	50308	3.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3009	1166	0.19	5115	5171	0.52	6018	3652	0.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	75309	116571	12.93	128026	250983	31.44	150618	225646	28.25
11.	Jharkhand	51909	26107	4.13	88245	51082	10.53	103818	45878	8.76
12.	Karnataka	83209	314508	33.16	141457	426813	49.05	166418	416243	42.89
13.	Kerala	146900	563560	42.69	249731	696630	52.77	293800	944918	71.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46209	61052	6.89	78555	135932	17.93	92418	129672	16.84
15.	Maharashtra	183638	545201	40.98	312187	701343	54.72	367276	788973	58.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Manipur	9855	(-)	0.00	16753	9438	1.19	19708	32279	11.09
17.	Meghalaya	18255	12846	1.63	31032	17781	2.44	36508	19945	2.76
18.	Mizoram	9136	14053	2.25	15533	13485	2.49	18273	40615	9.76
19.	Nagaland	19355	4400	0.51	32901	10056	2.07	38708	18679	4.00
20.	Odisha	17909	17909	139	30445	24553	2.00	35818	34673	3.97
21.	Punjab	161127	279082	25.66	273917	296660	29.23	322258	279439	51.92
22.	Rajasthan	60109	121988	10.85	102186	148816	10.14	120218	199885	22.56
23.	Sikkim	2136	2434	-0.40	3633	3269	0.61	4274	4115	0.73
24.	Tamil Nadu	76709	312415	28.17	130407	301278	32.28	153418	340647	36.30
25.	Tripura	4836	1617	0.12	8221	1356	0.10	9673	3721	0.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	337109	465812	65.27	573086	971245	148.11	674218	1089486	204.25
27.	Uttarakhand	13309	1132	0.23	22625	3103	0.43	26618	11907	2.95
28.	West Bengal	222309	913002	76.53	377926	955205	82.98	444618	1165386	111.87
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1155		0.01	1961	237	0.03	2309	277	0.05
30.	Chandigarh	2027		0.00	3446	4000	0.51	4054	0	0.50
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255	72	0.04	432	152	0.06	509	233	0.05
32.	Daman and Diu	233	113	0.03	395	183	0.07	466	500	0.15
33.	Delhi	24709	. 30904	3.03	42006	12732	1.35	49418	21759	2.21
34.	Lakshadweep	682	0	0.00	1158	0	0.00	1364	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1355		0.03	2302	2345	0.30	2709	0	0.00
	Total	2000000	4421571	446.25	3400000	5528557	615.47	4000000	6450235	786.19

ANNEXURE I(b)

State/UT-wise & year-wise targets and achievements under post-matric scholarship scheme for students belonging to the minority communities from 2010-11 to 2012-13

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme								
		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17342	42972	35.24	22761	20550	17.28	21345	26904	16.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	773	0	0.00	1011	0	0.00	1150	0	0.00
3.	Assam	19622	4730	5.60	25753	6119	4.46	29600	19276	12.06
4.	Bihar	29162	24709	15.96	38276	42765	25.49	35897	26911	7.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	1982	1396	1.03	2601	1863	1.57	2449	2615	2.30
6.	Goa	993	523	0.21	1299	187	0.07	1201	211	0.61
7.	Gujarat	10453	12290	4.47	13723	15559	7.78	12851	20612	11.19
8.	Haryana	5142	2564	1.48	6748	575	1.48	6349	1373	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	602	355	0.21	789	.517	0.20	749,	424	0.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15062	10766	5.24	19767	28427	14.15	18544	10491	6.10
11.	Jharkhand	10382	9825	6.15	13626	14418	10.05	12800	10112	5.86
12.	Karnataka	16642	43344	12.35	21842	65887	24.85	20493	33160	18.07
13.	Kerala	29379	60782	9.98	38562	75220	21.69	361.51	95379	27.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9242	7795	3.31	12130	11138	6.17	11349	12343	6.95
15..	Maharashtra	36675	44579	20.09	48157	48505	31.06	45189	42802	26.20
16.	Manipur	1982	1400	(-)	2595	0	0.00	3000	3619	2.82
17.	Meghalaya	3662	256	0.19	4799	227	0.19	5500	223	0.19
18.	Mizoram	1833	3416	2.81	2401	3417	3.43	2750	4329	4.32
19.	Nagaland	3882	68	0.05	5088	48	0.04	5851	90	0.07
20.	Odisha	3582	1049	1.03	4700	1114	0.00	4400	2143	1.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Punjab	34142	27245	14.83	42243	50928	39.42	39640	54403	43.55
22.	Rajasthan	12022	10873	4.66	15778	19555	12.77	14800	23167	15.35
23.	Sikkim	433	625	0.31	564	549	0.40	651	565	0.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	15342	34107	10.67	20136	35484	17.68	18900	43525	21.14
25.	Tripura	973	329	0.17	1273	376	0.12	1451	‘445	0.44
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67422	90386	46.42	88491	138138	74.81	82950	193361	36.72
27.	Uttarakhand	2662	171	0.08	3494	444	0.19	3300	540	1.64
28.	West Bengal	44462	87752	25.77	58356	118441	46.87	54790	125909	56.95
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	242	9	0.01	311	9	0.00	501	21	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	410	77	0.09	536	140	0.06	900	267	0.18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	30	0.02	74	30	0.01	100	33	0.0.1
32.	Daman and Diu	64	22	0.02	77	29	0.03	100	52	0.05
33.	Delhi	4942	866	0.38	6486	1061	0.56	3799	338	0.17
34.	Lakshadweep	153	0	-	190	0	0.00	300	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	282	333	0.13	363	230	0,10	200	0	0.00
	Total	400000	525644	228.96	525000	701950	362.99	500000	755643	326.55

ANNEXURE I(c)

State/UT-wise & year-wise targets and achievements under merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes for students belonging to the minority communities from 2010-11 to 2012-13

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme								
		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	867	1314	3.39	867	1126	3.09	2601	1664	4.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	0	0.00	38	0	0.00	114	0	0.00
3.	Assam	981	1908	5.39	981	1702	4.94	2943	2311	6.52
4.	Bihar	1458	3133	9.46	1458	3703	9.98	4374	4354	12.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	99	148	0.39	99	140	0.43	297	201	0.57
6.	Goa	49	79	0.20	49	84	0.23	147	97	0.07
7.	Gujarat	523	928	2.02	523	941	2.26	1569	2016	4.90
8.	Haryana	257	310	0.83	257	362	1.03	771	770	2.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	37	0.09	30	36	0.12	90	86	0.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	753	1443	3.62	753	1614	4.75	2259	2936	7.94
11.	Jharkhand	519	916	2.54	519	941	2.70	1557	1279	3.41
12.	Karnataka	832	1986	5.30	832	2217	5.99	2496	3586	9.43
13.	Kerala	1469	4443	11.85	1469	4661	13.12	4407	8627	24.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	462	814	2.10	462	843	2.27	1386	1725	4.60
15.	Maharashtra	1840	2463	5.49	1840	3475	9.27	5520	4665	12.20
16.	Manipur	98	184	0.68	98	247	0.77	294	330	0.98
17.	Meghalaya	182	224	0.66	182	305	0.95	546	412	1.25
18.	Mizoram	91	188	0.49	91	145	0;39	273	85	0.23
19.	Nagaland	193	345	1.57	193	399	1.22	579	689	2.11
20.	Odisha	179	191	0.53	179	201	0.68	537	427	1.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Punjab	1615	2541	7.12	1615	2774	8.65	4845	4859	13.34
22.	Rajasthan	601	1001	2.23	601	1187	3.26	1803	2519	6.73
23.	Sikkim	21	145	0.49	21	77	0.24	63	111	0.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	767	2118	5.57	767	2390	6.33	2301	3225	8.05
25.	Tripura	48	73	0.21	48	65	0.18	144	113	0.35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3371	6962	17.97	3371	6634	16.17	10113	11647	29.14
27.	Uttarakhand	133	127	0.35	133	214	0.67	399	333	1.00
28.	West Bengal	2223	6599	17.14	2223	5539	14.84	6669	8440	22.28
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	11	0.04	11	7	0.04	33	7	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	20	17	0.16	20	18	0.12	60	21	0.11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0.00	2	0	0.00	6	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0.00	2	2	0.01	6	3	0.01
33.	Delhi	247	385	0.80	247	408	0.99	741	525	1.26
34.	Lakshadweep	6	0	0.00	6	0	0.00	18	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	13	22	0.05	13	19	0.05	39	33	0.07
	Total	20000	41056	108.76	20000	42476	115.72	60000	68096	181.21

ANNEXURE I(d)

State/UT-wise & year-wise targets and achievements under Maulana Azad National Fellowship Schemes For Students belonging to the minority communities from 2010-11 to 2012-13

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Maulana Azad National Fellowship								
		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	69		31	103		31		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3		4	7		4		
3.	Assam	33	67		33	102		33		
4.	Bihar	50	108		50	163		50		
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	11		6	17		6		
6.	Goa	4	5		4	9		4		
7.	Gujarat	21	27		21	39		21		
8.	Haryana	12	13	No State-wise fund released	12	21	No State-wise fund released	12		No State-wise fund released
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	9		4	13		4		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	62		27	101		27		
11.	Jharkhand	21	36		21	57		21		
12.	Karnataka	31	55		31	88		31		
13.	Kerala	50	116		50	173		50		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	31		15	45		15		
15.	Maharashtra	67	138		67	205		67		
16.	Manipur	4	10		4	15		4		
17.	Meghalaya	6	12		6	18		6		
18.	Mizoram	4	9		4	13		4		
19.	Nagaland	6	11		6	17		6		
20.	Odisha	6	9		6	14		6		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Punjab	59	134		59	196		59		
22.	Rajasthan	21	42		21	62		21		
23.	Sikkim	4	4		4	8		4		
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	68		28	102		28		
25.	Tripura	4	4		4	4		4		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	120	251	No State-wise fund released	120	381	No State-wise fund released	120		No State-wise fund released
27.	Uttarakhand	4	8		4	13		4		
28.	West Bengal	81	158		81	220		81		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2		4	2		4		
30.	Chandigarh	4	8		4	13		4		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0		4	0		4		
32.	Daman and Diu	4	0		4	0		4		
33.	Delhi	9	17		9	26		9		
34.	Lakshadweep	4	6		4	7		4		
35.	Puducherry	4	*8*		4	12		4		
	Total	756	1511	29.98*	756	2266	51.98*	756	754	66.00*

* Ministry of Minority Affairs sanctioned the fund to University Grant Commission (UGC). UGC selects the students for awarding fellowship not based on state-wise and it does not maintain the figure of released funds State-wise.

ANNEXURE I(e)

NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION

Statement Showing State-wise Disbursements under Micro Credit Scheme

(Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.70	587	47.25	637	45.00	704	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	34.00	404	0.00	0	12.42	230	200.00	2500	124.00	689	—	—
4.	Bihar	54.51	542	4.50	50	4.50	60	4.50	100	—	—	—	—
5..	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Delhi	11.25	82	0.00	0	11.25	82	—	—	35.00	350	—	—
8.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0.00	0	25.00	313	—	—	—	—	20.00	89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Haryana	0.00	0	9.00	50	300.00	3750	—	—	—	—	150.00	667
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.72	475	20.00	200	100.00	1250	50.00	625	50.00	278	—	—
12.	Jharkhand	19.44	130	0.00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Kerala	350.00	3500	504.50	5050	1,893.50	23700	2,791.41	34893	3,400.00	18890	4,300.00	19,111
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	80.00	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	300.00	1,334
16.	Manipur	1.80	80	1.80	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	3.60	62	0.00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0	—	—	9.81	123	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0	—	—	50.00	625	100.00	1250	100.00	556	500.00	2,221
21.	Odisha	0.00	0	27.00	382	38.25	553	—	—	79.00	439	—	—
22.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	60.00	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Rajasthan	2.25	25	0.00	0	2.25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	516.00	5542	765.25	7639	1,134.55	14217	2,400.00	30000	—	—	3,300	14,667
26.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45.00	615	0.00	0	—	—	5.40	24	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	West Bangal	207.74	4115	214.49	2185	2,106.75	26320	4,828.00	60350	12,150.00	67500	10,100	44,889
	Total	1,322.01	16159	1,593.79	16213	5,873.28	73702	10,379.31	129742	15,938.00	88702	18670.00	82977

ANNEXURE I(e) Contd.

NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION

Statement Showing State-wise Disbursements under Term Loan Scheme

(Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.	Amt.	Benf.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	850.00	2,044			0.00	0					0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh											0.00	0
3.	Assam	100.00	250			0.00	0					0.00	0
4.	Bihar	150.00	351	900.00	3,307		0	789.00	1,754	438.00	674	0.00	0
5.	Chandigarh	5.00	13	2.00	4	6.00	14	4.00	9	7.00	11	7.00	7
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00	222	100.00	222			200.00	210
7.	Delhi	10.00	25	17.00	34	34.00	76	17.00	38	10.20	16	9.00	9
8.	Gujarat	200.00	474	300.00	1,009	289.93	644			38.84	0	500.00	474
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150.00	375	75.00	202	230.00	511	115.00	255	120.00	185	184.00	194
10.	Haryana	450.00	1,073	350.00	727	776.00	1,724					50.00	53
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	350.00	875	400.00	1,441	460.00	1,022	1,033.00	2,295	966.00	1,486	900.00	947
12.	Jharkhand	35.00	88	110.00	447	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Kerala	2,800.00	6,750	3,725.00	9,679	3,290.00	7,310	3,288.50	7,307	4,250.00	6,539	3,874.00	4,078
14.	Karnataka	525.00	1,234	450.00	1,425	270.00	600					0.00	0
15.	Maharashtra	800.00	1,933	500.00	1,000	500.00	1,111	1,040.00	2,311	419.00	645	300.00	316
16.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
19.	Mizoram	400.00	1,000	300.00	910	300.00	667	129.00	287	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Nagaland	712.50	1,681	500.00	1,836	1,120.00	2,489	351.00	779	600.00	923	500.00	526
21.	Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	200.00	211
22.	Puducherry	22.50	57	100.00	303	140.00	311	200.00	443			300.00	316
23.	Punjab	750.00	1,875	400.00	1,628	469.64	1,044	961.13	2,135	500.00	770	700.00	737
24.	Rajasthan	250.00	601	100.00	205	300.00	667	700.00	1,555	650.00	1,000	1,700.00	1,790

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,000.00	2,500	200.00	400	1,000.00	2,222	820.00	1,823			1,700.00	1,789
26.	Tripura	30.00	75	50.00	207	96.00	213	100.00	222	200.00	308	541.00	569
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	20.00	45	0.00	0	0.00	0	75.00	79
29.	West Bangal	3,500.00	8,300	3,000.00	10,221	4,500.00	10,000	3,300.00	7,333	3,000.00	4,615	6,700.00	7,053
	Total	13,090.00	31,574	11,479.00	34,985	13,901.57	30,892	12,947.63	28,768	11,199.04	17,172	18,440.00	19,359

ANNEXURE I(f)

State-wise expenditure under free coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities for the year 2010-11 to 2013-14 (as on 14.5.2013)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. of Students	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Students	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Students	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of Students	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50	3724875	200	2661000	300	7040750		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4.	Assam	500	9374000	1100	28815250	150	12027000		
5.	Bihar	500	8469500	1000	26990000	400	11151875		3273750
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10.	Delhi	0	744750	0	1856000	356	5378500		
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	50	460500		
12.	Gujarat	50	630000	0	0	125	1595250		
13.	Haryana	100	1159000	200	3493500	100	3875000		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	500	4750000	150	2162500		
16.	Jharkhand	200	3350000	500	12278500	0	0		
17.	Karnataka	0	1447500	500	15017250	100	1237375		7850000
18.	Kerala	600	4844000	500	7997000	350	4287500	50	717500
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1179625	150	1792500	500	7387525		
20.	Maharashtra	2200	58199500	200	2337500	320	5773500		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Manipur	30	775750	0	1016750	700	9206850		
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.	Mizoram	0	655625	300	9601500	100	2561750		
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	50	574125		
25.	Odisha	70	723000	0	0	250	5045500		
26.	Punjab	0	1083250	0	0	0	0		
27.	Rajasthan	50	1932625	350	3908000	250	6127875	40	455125
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29.	Tamil Nadu	150	1495500	50	396000	150	652500		
30.	Tripura	40	1253900	100	1607500	0	1607500		
31.	Uttar Pradesh	225	5309250	980	15018975	1695	34362375	80	2437500
32.	Uttarakhand	30	348750	50	658775	120	1963725		
33.	West Bengal	50	37031375	1200	19604000	500	15495250		
34..	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total	4345	143731775	7880	159800000	6716	139974825	170	14733875

ANNEXURE I (g)

MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION (MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

Summary of State-wise/Amount-wise Sanction of Scholarship (2010-11 to 2012-13)

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Scholarship Sanctioned upto 2013							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total	
		No. of Girls	Amount	No. of Girls	Amount	No. of Girls	Amount	No. of Girls	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	924	110.88	903	108.36	1323	158.76	5692	674.66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	2	0.24	0	0.00	2	0.24
4.	Assam	429	51.48	487	58.44	717	86.04	2855	336.02
5.	Bihar	1425	171.00	1490	178.80	2642	317.04	8481	1002.86
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	2.16	21	2.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	13	1.56	5	0.60	4	0.48	57	6.22
8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	1	0.12	0	0.00	10	1.20
10.	Goa	5	0.60	3	0.36	2	0.24	27	2.96
11.	Gujarat	610	73.20	604	72.48	877	105.24	4543	525.70
12.	Haryana	28	3.36	16	1.92	42	5.04	119	13.94
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	1.04
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0.84	10	1.20	33	3.96	525	55.52
15.	Jharkhand	556	66.72	539	64.68	718	86.16	3462	412.06
16.	Karnataka	546	65.52	1015	121.80	1488	178.56	5572	646.08
17.	Kerala	2338	280.56	2318	278.16	3330	399.60	14352	1709.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	400	48.00	483	57.96	731	87.72	2610	307.50
20.	Maharashtra	1394	167.28	1476	177.12	2230	267.60	9167	1084.62
21.	Manipur	11	1.32	43	5.16	41	4.92	165	19.10
22.	Meghalaya	4	0.48	4	0.48	6	0.72	23	2.68
23.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	1.50
24.	Nagaland	0	0.00	15	1.80	2	0.24	36	3.94
25.	NCT of Delhi	228	27.36	228	27.36	332	39.84	1213	142.94
26.	Odisha	43	5.16	39	4.68	87	10.44	350	40.66
27.	Puducherry	10	1.20	15	1.80	4	0.48	36	4.32
28.	Punjab	1685	202.20	215	25.80	167	20.04	2204	263.82
29.	Rajasthan	561	67.32	636	76.32	680	81.60	3171	375.44
30.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	1176	141.12	1230	147.60	1802	216.24	6774	807.56
32.	Tripura	3	0.36	0	0.00	2	0.24	14	1.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3676	441.12	3909	469.08	5791	694.92	20700	2424.98
34.	Uttarakhand	32	3.84	38	4.56	77	9.24	264	30.92
35.	West Bengal	1219	146.28	1976	237.12	2010	241.20	9682	1139.24
	Total	17326	2079.12	17700	2124	25158	301872	102159	12042.44

ANNEXURE II

THE STATE-WISE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES SINCE 2010-11 AMENABLE FOR EARMARKING UNDER THE PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME.

ANNEXURE II(a)

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY) FOR MINORITIES FOR 2010-2011, 2011-2012 & 2012-2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	367	49	358	46	397	46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38566	38208	37352	36139	40560	39218
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1159	0	1132	0	1251	0
4.	Assam	25627	30289	25037	28453	27661	31119
5.	Bihar	113836	155118	110623	141775	122446	127901
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	5964	1051	5620	416	6227	519
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	0	60	0	66	0
9.	Daman and Diu	27	0	27	0	30	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	238	109	232	234	257	88
12.	Gujarat	18914	4167	18475	1272	20471	2042
13.	Haryana	2655	2656	2594	2578	2874	2745
14.	Himachal Pradesh	869	248	849	197	941	254
15.	Jharkhand	25154	21305	9522	7262	10425	13612
16.	Karnataka	14858	11857	14514	22943	16082	20541

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Kerala	8263	9935	8071	11679	8943	10712
18.	Madhya Pradesh	11861	4774	11420	5098	12654	5388
19.	Maharashtra	23258	17017	22659	12175	25107	9861
20.	Manipur	1006	481	983	70	1086	106
21.	Odisha	22365	8298	21312	5765	23304	6028
22.	Puducherry	183	0	179	0	198	0
23.	Rajasthan	9504	9509	9284	13729	10287	3950
24.	Sikkim	222	1015	217	721	239	301
25.	Tamil Nadu	15441	13053	15083	12604	16712	12587
26.	Tripura	2258	2036	2206	1298	2437	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	511.30	39920	49921	37279	55248	27084
28.	Uttarakhand	2378	2882	2323	2485	2574	1520
29.	West Bengal	30851	49965	29876	33274	32933	45047
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	2699	320	2637	49	2921	397
31.	Meghalaya	0	58	0	190	Not Fixed	723
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Punjab	3284	1935	3208	1176	3554	123
35.	Lakshadweep	24	0	23	0	26	0
	Total	433022	426255	405797	378907	447911	361912

ANNEXURE II(a) Contd.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Financial Achievement of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for Minorities for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6508	0.3307	1.61	0.09	1.7867	0.2408
2.	Andhra Pradesh	173.5452	167.4464	169.52	122.61	187.8324	158.0813
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.6209	0	5.49	0.00	6.0670	0
4.	Assam	124.2929	170.6658	121.43	147.84	134.1574	109.124
5.	Bihar	512.26	471.67	500.39	433.14	554.4321	504.0896
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	26.8373	3.833	26.22	1.37	29.0468	2.1505
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.2751	0	0.27	0.00	0.2977	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.123	0	0.12	0.00	0.1332	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0.00	-	-
11.	Goa	1.0689	0.2605	1.04	0.79	1.1569	0.1428
12.	Gujarat	85.1105	19.8244	83.14	13.25	92.1172	7.8534
13.	Haryana	11.9496	10.8481	11.67	7.38	12.9333	7.541
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4.2147	1.2521	4.12	0.74	4.5616	0.8763
15.	Jharkhand	113.1913	84.7555	44.63	44.98	49.4529	51.1094
16.	Karnataka	66.8622	51.9311	65.31	38.81	72.3667	180.0107
17.	Kerala	37.1816	42.3574	36.32	39.90	40.2426	41.4753
18.	Madhya Pradesh	53.3745	19.5784	52.14	14.45	57.7686	20.3421

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Maharashtra	104.6599	105.8909	102.23	58.89	113.2760	48.6378
20.	Manipur	4.8792	1.9108	4.77	0.95	5.2665	0.3494
21.	Odisha	100.6425	33.8956	98.31	16.82	108.9280	30.326
22.	Puducherry	0.8222	0	0.80		0.8899	0
23.	Rajasthan	42.7693	41.5202	41.78	44.42	46.2903	29.5491
24.	Sikkim	1.0755	4.92	1.05	1.76	1.1608	0.5917
25.	Tamil Nadu	69.4835	47.4678	67.87	27.88	75.2038	39.2428
26.	Tripura	10.9492	9.8582	10.70	4.19	11.8182	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	230.0862	179.0656	224.76	138.81	249.0282	99.1682
28.	Uttaranchal	11.5351	13.8172	11.27	10.70	12.4848	7.218
29.	West Bengal	138.828	201.6703	135.61	160.53	150.2571	191.6555
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.091	0.7504	12.79	0.05	14.1687	0.133
31.	Meghalaya	0	0.2817	0.00	0.92	0.0000	3.5066
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0285
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0.00	.0.0000	0.0000
34.	Punjab	14.7781	6.3919	14.44	2.33	15.9947	0.173
35.	Lakshadweep	0.1067	0	0.10	0.00	0.1155	0
	Total	1961.2649	1692.1989	1849.9054	1333.6	2049.2356	1533.6168

ANNEXURE II (a) Contd.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Physical Achievement of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) (Aajeevika) for Minorities for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	15	25	45	25	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17546	10838	15862	967	15248	23031
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	806	0	782	0	680	-
4.	Assam	20945	42329	20313	30715	17704	-
5.	Bihar	41740	20800	37735	10110	36271	287
6.	Chandigarh		531			-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	9272	0	8383	209	8057	431
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	0	25	0	25	-
9.	Daman and Diu	26	0	25	0	25	-
10.	Delhi		0			-	-
11.	Goa	284	18	284	3	284	-
12.	Gujarat	6605	2959	5970	2052	5739	1913
13.	Haryana	3885	4230	3514	1775	3377	1740
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1635	427	1479	213	1422	283
15.	Jharkhand	15740	7007	14228	4426	13677	3620
16.	Karnataka	13249	10869	11979	6323	11514	10454
17.	Kerala	5945	8887	5375	6098	5166	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	19861	10120	17957	2629	17259	3064
19.	Maharashtra	26191	15216	23678	10791	22759	3847

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	1405	0	1362	0	1187	-
21.	Odisha	20070	5973	18144	3213	17439	2104
22.	Puducherry	315	13	285	47	271	-
23.	Rajasthan	10061	6546	9096	3319	8742	4063
24.	Sikkim	403	366	392	512	342	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	15515	26543	14027	10352	13482	12291
26.	Tripura	2535	2107	2459	954	2142	226
27.	Uttar Pradesh	60092	45514	54328	33525	52247	19189
28.	Uttarakhand	3164	1068	2861	1032	2750	711
29.	West Bengal	22304	17805	20163	16711	19381	18507
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	2025	24	1831	2622	1761	-
31.	Meghalaya	1574	222	1525	30	1329	10
32.	Mizoram	364	87	353	249	307	-
33.	Nagaland	1079	0	1046	0	911	-
34.	Punjab	1887	3661	1707	1206	1641	436
35.	Lakshadweep	26	0	25	0	25	-
	Total	326601	244225	297218	150128	283189	106207

ANNEXURE II(b)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to minorities for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38.02	120.74	135.49	172.26	185.28	State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14776.5	10679.90	15571.84	12402.56	20328.61	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.15	145.51	111.98	149.63	142.14	
4.	Assam	1557.25	2106.50	1894.90	2471.58	3048.57	
5.	Bihar	2212.9	2387.64	2984.70	2927.39	3750.68	
6.	Chandigarh	2064.41	1531.68	2164.90	1264.36	1705.18	
7.	Chhattisgarh	914.88	687.11	1127.34	835.14	1224.97	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.2	6.12	20.37	10.46	43.34	
9.	Daman and Diu	17.01	12.03	21.11	12.97	539.20	
10.	Delhi	6659.1	2980.31	5827.82	4224.67	7219.45	
11.	Goa	1010.06	1011.28	1216.53	1466.66	1571.33	
12.	Gujarat	4689.73	2658.39	5497.36	2953.34	7338.11	
13.	Haryana	5468.74	4520.12	6841.45	4655.65	6775.15	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1458.77	680.13	1122.71	635.35	1052.67	
15.	Jharkhand	1563.41	1590.79	2054.61	1753.00	2228.24	
16.	Karnataka	9485.23	8270.14	12430.00	10477.32	14971.325	
17.	Kerala	16704.27	21539.13	20847.27	23048.67	27576.88	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4463.95	3638.51	5653.52	4164.84	5608.67	
19.	Maharashtra	19455.79	12085.74	20406.65	12755.66	22547.29	
20.	Manipur	117.52	219.82	118.76	242.73	276.45	
21.	Odisha	2099.44	1917.27	2333.81	2236.86	2979.83	
22.	Puducherry	255.77	242.78	331.97	286.57	3501.22	
23.	Rajasthan	5208.38	3412.01	5182.29	4065.46	5782.82	
24.	Sikkim	153.78	346.16	388.42	409.16	462.90	
25.	Tamil Nadu	14908.11	12893.80	16954.02	14763.37	19901.22	
26.	Tripura	132.65	281.72	151.48	288.20	689.74	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13543.05	12467.34	15085.86	14953.17	17341.74	
28.	Uttarakhand	1529.55	1636.27	2129.98	1831.69	2006.27	
29.	West Bengal	6553.96	6619.15	9197.26	8189.95	9851.90	
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	777.71	1061.15	1433.26	1077.31	1383.71	
31.	Meghalaya	257.52	695.39	301.75	813.68	860.47	
32.	Mizoram	183.7	629.79	161.64	610.51	613.96	
33.	Nagaland	177.36	440.66	169.52	593.57	565.23	
34.	Punjab	17365.66	23848.57	24256.67	27939.34	28012.11	
35.	Lakshadweep	10.04	33.03	35.70	65.32	201.00	
	Total	155916.57	143396.68	184162.94	164748.4	222287.66	185234.35

State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received

ANNEXURE II(c)

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (HUPA)

Financial Targets & Achievements of Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.001	0	0.0000	0.00	0.0199	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.3144	3.46	3.3300	7.34	3.7100	6.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0018	0	0.0000	0.00	0.0884	-
4.	Assam	0.1122	0	0.1154	0.16	5.4086	-
5.	Bihar	1.5331	0.626	1.5403	0.00	1.7160	-
6.	Chandigarh	0.0072	0.1008	0.0087	0.00	0.1371	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.3341	1.5363	0.3357	1.01	0.3740	0.44
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.0000	0.00	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0005	0	0.0000	0.00	0.0086	-
10.	Delhi	0.5827	0.0633	0.5854	0.16	0.3783	-
11.	Goa	0.0441	0	0.0443	0.01	1.4070	0.03
12.	Gujarat	1.257	0.0722	1.2629	2.35	0.0494	-
13.	Haryana	0.0426	0.5914	0.0428	0.40	0.0477	1.24
14.	Hirnachal Pradesh	0.0059	0.0062	0.0060	0.07	0.0066	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0016	0	0.0000	0.00	0.0018	-
16.	Jharkhand	0.9557	0.4437	0.9602	0.10	1.0698	-
17.	Karnataka	3.0847	3.0668	3.1019	1.66	3.4558	2.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Kerala	1.4679	1.6326	1.4748	1.73	1.6431	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3294	3.3769	2.3404	4.66	2.6074	2.23
20.	Maharashtra	6.5857	3.8247	6.6167	4.87	7.3716	4.94
21.	Manipur	0	0.0148	0.0000	0.03	-	-
22.	Odisha	0.5482	0.6083	0.5487	0.25	0.6113	0.32
23	Puducherry	0.0409	0.0045	0.0411	0.01	0.0266	-
24.	Rajasthan	1.2683	1.5275	1.2742	0.55	1.4196	-
25.	Sikkim	0	0.0214	0.0000	0.11	0.0000	0.10
26.	Tamil Nadu	2.2851	1.8055	2.2958	1.25	2.5578	0.01
27.	Tripura	0.0008	0.04	0.0000	0.00	0.0371	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9.307	5.691	9.3508	4.12	10.4176	2.25
29.	Uttarakhand	0.3394	0.412	0.3426	0.85	0.3799	0.18
30.	West Bengal	1.5094	1.8464	1.5165	2.50	1.6895	1.52
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.0000	0.00	-	-
32.	Mizoram	0	0.2	0.0000	0.39	0.0000	0.30
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0.0000	0.00	-	-
34.	Punjab	0.0363	0	0.0365	0.00	0.0406	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0000	0.00	-	-
	Total	37.00	30.97	37.17	34.58	46.6811	22.88

ANNEXURE II(c) Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (HUPA)

Physical (Micro Enterprises) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) Targets & Achievements of Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	336	1597	663	1093	866	1123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	59	0	40	0
3.	Assam	11	0	690	22	541	181
4.	Bihar	155	160	527	192	436	62
5.	Chandigarh	1	25	30	0	22	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	34	186	173	250	236	397
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	4	0	3	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	3	0	13	0
9.	Delhi	59	425	49	38	63	51
10.	Goa	4	0	22	2	16	7
11.	Gujarat	127	2446	541	1816	709	736
12.	Haryana	4	160	203	102	256	87
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	8	11	78	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	37	19	80	0
15.	Jharkhand	97	86	201	10	278	5
16.	Karnataka	313	529	654	547	790	841
17.	Kerala	149	135	202	153	325	71
18.	Madhya Pradesh	236	2953	795	2305	747	2388
19.	Maharashtra	668	1949	1497	1668	1931	838

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	0	0	160	0	124	0
21.	Odisha	55	170	292	60	302	64
22.	Puducherry	4	48	21	10	23	6
23.	Rajasthan	129	1213	552	943	743	340
24.	Sikkim	0	10	9	7	18	9
25.	Tamil Nadu	232	1056	791	913	1017	877
26.	Tripura	0	186	118	23	109	30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	943	1253	1679	304	1368	2568
28.	Uttarakhand	34	129	82	127	85	68
29.	West Bengal	153	331	747	950	920	278
30.	Meghalaya	0	3	85	0	50	0
31.	Mizoram	0	21	75	35	74	54
32.	Nagaland	0	0	56	0	77	0
33.	Punjab	4	2	222	1	407	0
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4	5	10	4	6
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0			0	0
	Total	3749	15079	11252	11611	12751	11111

ANNEXURE II(c) Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (HUPA)

Physical (skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban poor) targets & achievements of Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	14	0	45	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2688	4211	2637	7349	15750	5251
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	35	0	465	o
4.	Assam	91	0	434	182	5250	1537
5.	Bihar	1243	1864	2101	34	4500	0
6.	Chandigarh	6	18	91	0	255	1668
7.	Chhattisgarh	271	216	690	544	3900	1277
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	11	0	42	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	8	0	146	0
10.	Delhi	472	914	972	23	3000	530
11.	Goa	36	0	88	3	225	5
12.	Gujarat	1019	3198	2154	2846	11250	3403
13.	Haryana	35	216	810	473	3750	181
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	15	17	1125	0
15.	Jharkhand	775	459	799	51	3000	480
16.	Karnataka	2503	2410	2608	3283	7650	5493
17.	Kerala	1190	1144	804	499	4350	450
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1889	5223	3168	4347	9150	10258

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Maharashtra	5340	7310	5966	15263	15750	1975
20.	Manipur	0	17	106	1073	1200	37
21.	Odisha	443	165	1166	183	3450	399
22.	Puducherry	33	21	36	6	323	14
23.	Rajasthan	1028	501	2201	1527	6000	4524
24.	Sikkim	0	49	1	53	750	17
25.	Tamil Nadu	1853	792	3152	3688	12000	3228
26.	Tripura	1	32	69	246	1350	193
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7547	5766	6692	2601	15750	1622
28.	Uttarakhand	275	241	326	339	1050	0
29.	West Bengal	1224	412	2976	3075	11250	4286
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	147	74	750	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	62	0	600	0
32.	Mizoram	0	100	19	232	1050	430
33.	Nagaland	0	0	8	0	1125	0
34.	Punjab	29	6	884	0	3750	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0				0
	Total	29999	35288	41250	48011	150001	47258

ANNEXURE II(d)

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Number of Posts for Teachers Sanctioned under SSA in districts with substantial minority population for 2010-2011, 2011-12 & 2012-2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	108	108	33	State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	143	0	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	310	310	228	0	408	
4.	Assam	6406	0	3660	3261	14029	
5.	Bihar	2517	0	13177	1837	2788	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	0	0	874	523	0	
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	24	
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	
13.	Haryana	269	269	0	0	399	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21	21	26	26	0	
15.	Jharkhand	1011	47	142	56	5217	
16.	Karnataka	282	0	0	0	88	
17.	Kerala	12	0	236	236	0	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14	14	233	233	186	
19.	Maharashtra	141	141	0	0	3360	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	262	0	1240	1240	126	State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.
21.	Odisha	195	195	0	0	0	
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Sikkim	0	0	2	2	156	
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7598	5000	18	0	0	
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	36	0	30	
29.	West Bengal	28418	28418	11960	0	698	
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	18	0	0	0	
31.	Meghalaya	372	372	0	0	0	
32.	Mizoram	136	136	81	81	0	
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	48001	34941	32164	7603	27542	10072

ANNEXURE II(d) Contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

State-wise Achievements of schemes included in Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Number of Primary School Constructed under SSA In districts with substantial minority population for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5	3	8	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	116	116	69	12	60	
4.	Assam	785	60	1260	1093	0	
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	
13.	Haryana	19	19	0	0	0	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	5	0	0	
15.	Jharkhand	226	226	32	32	0	
16.	Karnataka	52	52	0	0	0	
17.	Kerala	6	0	130	85	0	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	

State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Maharashtra	174	174	0	0	0	
20.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	47	
21.	Odisha	25	25	0	0	0	
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Sikkim	0	0	1	1	0	
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	0	0	0	
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	15	
29.	West Bengal	3449	2784	0	0	100	
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	5	0	0	
31.	Meghalaya	96	96	0	0	0	
32.	Mizoram	0	0	15	15	0	
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	4969	3573	1522	1241	231	176

State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.

ANNEXURE II(d) Contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Number of Upper Primary School Constructed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in district with substantial minority population for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	61	61	1	0	0	
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveii	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	
13.	Haryana	77	77	0	0	1	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	4	4	0	
15.	Jharkhand	331	331	26	26	0	
16.	Karnataka	0	0-	0	0	0	
17.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0	0	0	
19.	Maharashtra	28	28	0	0	174	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.
21.	Odisha	5	5	19	19	19	
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	385	382	0	0	0	
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	
29.	West Bengal	223	182	0	0	166	
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	33	0	0	0	
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Mizoram	0	0	17	17	0	
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	1147	1103	67	66	361	98

ANNEXURE II(d) Contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Number of Additional class rooms constructed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Districts with substantial Minority Population for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	0	61	0	5	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	362	316	425	200	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	61	61	443	253	26	
4.	Assam	2711	2711	8399	7660	3120	
5.	Bihar	3912	3594	17933	13199	0	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	20	0	91	50	50	
11.	Goa	0	0	52	22	0	
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	
13.	Haryana	750	750	800	705	197	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21	21	24	9	14	
15.	Jharkhand	2300	2300	1556	1556	4255	
16.	Karnataka	806	806	53	37	391	
17.	Kerala	1289	1289	85	85	37	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	274	274	0	0	21	

State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Maharashtra	1777	1777	3102	1029	521	State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.
20.	Manipur	660	660	722	637	14	
21.	Odisha	205	205	615	574	473	
22.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	0	
23.	Rajasthan	20	20	357	357	69	
24.	Sikkim	40	40	24	24	3	
25.	Tamil Nadu	20	20	0	0	26	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1710	1710	5987	5708	5088	
28.	Uttarakhand	24	23	542	542	326	
29.	West Bengal	18414	17883	4233	4233	30334	
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	27	5	120	
31.	Meghalaya	280	280	0	0	25	
32.	Mizoram	136	136	10	10	2	
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	*0*	
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	35806	34877	45541	36895	45117	34158

ANNEXURE II(d) Contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Ssa)

Number of new Primary Schools Opened under SSA in Districts with substantial Minority Population for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	6	4	15	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	116	116	57	57	60	
4.	Assam	2219	2219	0	0	0	
5.	Bihar	345	345	823	611	0	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	2	
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	
13.	Haryana	19	19	0	0	0	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	5	0	0	
15.	Jharkhand	183	183	32	32	0	
16.	Karnataka	52	52	0	0	0	
17.	Kerala	6	0	118	118	0	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	12	12	3	
19.	Maharashtra	59	59	0	0	0	

State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	17	17	401	401	63	State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.
21.	Odisha	25	25	0	0	0	
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Sikkim	0	0	1	1	0	
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	0	0	0	
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	15	
29.	West Bengal	8781	8781	0	0	100	
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	96	3	0	0	0	
31.	Meghalaya	o	96	0	0	0	
32.	Mizoram	0	0	15	15	0	
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	11930	11922	1470	1251	258	175

ANNEXURE II(d) Contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Number of new Upper Primary Schools opened under SSA in Districts with Substantial Minority Population for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	11	7	1	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	26	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	26		13	13	0	
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	
5.	Bihar	433	433	209	128	0	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	2	
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	
13.	Haryana	77	77	0	0	1	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	4	0	0	
15.	Jharkhand	215	215	0	26	0	
16.	Karnataka	89	89	26	0	2	
17.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0	0	0	
19.	Maharashtra	6	6	0	0	58	

State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	0	0	146	146	0	State-wise achievement data as on March, 2013 are yet to be received.
21.	Odisha	5	5	19	19	0	
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	385	385	0	0	0	
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	
29.	West Bengal	1054	1054	0	0	166	
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	3	0	0	0	
31.	Meghalaya	60	60	0	0	0	
32.	Mizoram	0	0	17	17	0	
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	2370	2364	445	356	256	216

ANNEXURE II(d) Contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBV) under SSA sanctioned in Districts with Substantial Minority Population for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	All KGBVs sanctioned for minority concentration districts had been operationalised, no target is fixed for 2010-11		0	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh			0	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			1	1	-	-
4.	Assam			25	9	-	-
5.	Bihar			1	1	-	-
6.	Chandigarh			0	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh			0	-	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu			0	-	-	-
10.	Delhi			0	-	-	-
11.	Goa			0	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat			0	-	-	-
13.	Haryana			6	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh			0	-	-	-
15.	Jharkhand			3	3	-	-
16.	Karnataka			0	-	-	-
17.	Kerala			0	-	-	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh			0	-	-	-
20.	Manipur			4	4	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Odisha	All KGBVs sanctioned for minority concentration districts had been operationalised, no target is fixed for 2010-11		0	-	-	-
22.	Puducherry			0	-	-	-
23.	Rajasthan			0	-	-	-
24.	Sikkim			0	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu			0	-	-	-
26.	Tripura			0	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh			32	32	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand			0	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal			28	24	-	-
30.	Jammu and Kashmir			2	-	-	-
31.	Meghalaya			5	1	-	-
32.	Mizoram			0	-	-	-
33.	Nagaland			0	-	-	-
34.	Punjab			0	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep			0	-	-	-
	Total			107	75	3	3

ANNEXURE II(e)

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in blocks having a substantial Minority Population 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target for operationalisation of AWCs/ mini-AWCs	Achievement (Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operationalised)	Target for operationalisation of AWCs/ mini-AWCs	Achievement (Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operationalised)	Target for operationalisation of AWCs/ mini-AWCs	Achievement (Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operationalised) (upto Dec.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	185	106	79	52	27	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	36	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1706	0	1706	0	1706	1706
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	345	434	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	754	0	754	839	0	0
11.	Goa	25	44	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	79	102	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	1081	229	852	647	205	205
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1	0	1	1
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Kerala	880	819	61	39	22	21
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	862	242	620	210	410	104
20.	Manipur	2074	999	1075	340	735	0
21.	Odisha	709	709	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0		0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	612	631	0	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	9	9	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0 .	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	653	657	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	66	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	1844	1033	811	546	265	0
29.	West Bengal	1629	813	816	816	0	0
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	1767	0	1767	0	1767	1767
31.	Lakshadweep	3	3	0	0	0	0
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15322	6934	8542	3489	5138	3804

ANNEXURE II(f)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (60 ITIs) into centres of Excellence in 60 Identified in Minority Concentration Districts under World Bank Assisted VTIP

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ITIs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1.8269	0	1.892	0.479	0.55	0.5356
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0.318	0.252	0	0.26	0.0795
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.485	0	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	2	2.275	0.78	1.87	0	1.87	1.1580
5.	Bihar	4	5.4517	0	5.3343	1.596	2.62	0.0000
6.	Chandigarh		0	0	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh		0	0	-	-		-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu		0	0	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	1	0.65	0.3821	0.3279	0	0.32	0.0000
11.	Goa	3	2.79	1.96	1.36	0.14	1.21	0.7550
12.	Gujarat		0	0			-	-
13.	Haryana	1	0.63	0.32	0.49	0.24	0.25	0.2450
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1.062	0.71	0.41	0	0.41	0.2900
15.	Jharkhand	2	2.2714	2.2018	0.7124	0.338	0.37	0.3128
16.	Karnataka	7	2.9296	2.2283	3.2854	1.1387	2.15	0.7613
17.	Kerala	7	4.1974	0.8405	4.3995	4.2755	2.37	2.2370
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.7516	0.1541	0.1325	0.1125	0.02	0.1323

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Maharashtra	13	6.2753	5.3388	4.7181	3.2015	1.52	0.9504
20.	Manipur		0	0	-	-	-	-
21.	Odisha		0	0	-	-	-	-
22.	Puducherry		0	0	-	-	-	-
23.	Rajasthan	1	0.63	0.28	0.41	0	0.41	0.2000
24.	Sikkim	1	0.8173	0.11585	0.02715	0.01395	0.01	0.0000
25.	Tamil Nadu		0	0	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura		0	0	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	0.8492	0	1.2816	0.3938	0.90	0.0000
28.	Uttarakhand	2	1.8283	2.0805	0.9091	0.559	0.36	0.1155
29.	West Bengal	4	5.3262	1.8537	4.2651	1.162	2.06	1.0494
30.	Jarnmu and Kashmir		0	0	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep		0	0	-	-	-	-
32.	Meghalaya	1	1.29	1.61	0.76	0	0.76	0.0000
33.	Mizoram		0	0	-		-	-
34.	Nagaland		0	0	-	-	-	
35.	Punjab		0	0	-	-	-	-
	Total	60	42.34	21.17	32.84	13.65	18.42	8.8218

ANNEXURE III

STATE-WISE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME FOR WHICH FLOW OF FUNDS TO MINORITY CONCENTRATION AREAS SINCE 2010-11 IS QUALIFIED AND MONITORED

ANNEXURE III (a)

Ministry of Urban Development Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13) Flow of Benefits/ Funds to towns/Urban Agglomeration having a Substantial minority Population. Certain Proportion of Development Projects should be of the level of 15%

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Total Project Cost	Project Cost Sanctioned for Minority Concentration Districts	Total Project Cost	Project Cost Sanctioned for Minority Concentration Districts	Total Project Cost	Project Cost Sanctioned for Minority Concentration Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State-wise breakup not made available		State-wise breakup not made available		State-wise breakup not made available	
2.	Andhra Pradesh		552.37		552.37		547.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh						
4.	Assam						
5.	Bihar		59.49		36.26		35.26
6.	Chandigarh						
7.	Chhattisgarh						
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9.	Daman and Diu						
10.	Delhi						
11.	Goa						
12.	Gujarat		0.00		301.95		301.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana						
14.	Himachal Pradesh						
15.	Jharkhand		339.79		339.79		339.79
16.	Karnataka						
17.	Kerala						
18.	Madhya Pradesh		1031.06		1040.42		1040.42
19.	Maharashtra		1086.44		1073.50		1126.75
20.	Manipur	State-wise breakup not made available		State-wise breakup not made available		State-wise breakup not made available	
21.	Odisha						
22.	Puducherry						
23.	Rajasthan						
24.	Sikkim						
25.	Tamil Nadu						
26.	Tripura						
27.	Uttar Pradesh		4344.74		4344.74		4344.74
28.	Uttarakhand						
29.	West Bengal		453.07		841.83		841.83
30.	Jammu and Kashmir		402.29		402.29		402.29
31.	Meghalaya						
32.	Mizoram						
33.	Nagaland		75.68		115.94		115.94
34.	Punjab						
35.	Lakshadweep						
	Total	60528.99	8623.66	60718.15	9049.09	61806.52	9097.24

* The scheme has been extended upto 31st March, 2014 for completion of ongoing projects. No new projects have been included in 2012-13.

ANNEXURE III (b)

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (Sub-mission II) (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13)

Flow of Benefits/Funds to Cities/towns having a substantial Minority Population certain Proportion of Development Projects should be of the level of 15%

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Total Project Cost	Project cost sanctioned in towns/ cities having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Project cost sanctioned in towns/ cities having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Project cost sanctioned in towns/ cities having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Project cost sanctioned in towns/ cities having a substantial minority population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State-wise breakup not made available for this period.		0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh			3393.65	0	3393.59	0.00	3559.51	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			49.25	0	60.94	0.00	66.81	-
4.	Assam			108.44	0	108.44	0.00	108.44	-
5.	Bihar			709.98	11.57	709.98	11.57	709.98	11.57
6.	Chandigarh			564.94	0	564.94	0.00	1033.03	-
7.	Chhattisgarh			462.49	0	462.49	0.00	461.50	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
9.	Daman and Diu			0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
10.	Delhi			0.00	3259.75	3257.72	3257.72	3244.98	3244.98
11.	Goa			0.00	0	10.22	0.00	10.22	-
12.	Gujarat			0.00	0	1886.39	0.00	2067.09	-
13.	Haryana			0.00	0	64.23	0.00	64.23	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh			0.00	0	24.01	0.00	24.01	-
15.	Jharkhand			0.00	263.58	530.38	263.58	530.38	263.58
16.	Karnataka			0.00	0	843.47	0.00	854.64	-
17.	Kerala			0.00	0	343.67	0.00	343.67	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Madhya Pradesh			0.00	443.45	704.65	443.45	705.08	443.45
19.	Maharashtra			0.00	1001.62	6054.58	1001.62	5837.94	1095.95
20.	Manipur			0.00	0	51.23	0.00	51.23	-
21.	Odisha			0.00	0	74.62	0.00	74.62	-
22.	Puducherry			0.00	0	135.98	0.00	135.98	-
23.	Rajasthan			0.00	0	289.21	0.00	289.21	-
24.	Sikkim			0.00	0	33.58	0.00	33.58	-
25.	Tamil Nadu			0.00	0	2327.32	0.00	2334.28	-
26.	Tripura			0.00	0	16.73	0.00	16.73	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh			0.00	1454.42	2353.8	1465.80	2353.80	1465.80
28.	Uttarakhand			0.00	0	86.03	0.00	75.32	-
29.	West Bengal			0.00	394.93	4071.54	483.13	4177.04	483.13
30.	Jarnmu and Kashmir			0.00	113.3	162.39	113.30	162.39	113.30
31.	Meghalaya			0.00	0	51.74	0.00	51.74	-
32.	Mizoram			0.00	0	91.32	0.00	91.02	-
33.	Nagaland			0.00	134.50	134.50	134.50	133.08	133.08
34.	Punjab			0.00	0	72.43	0.00	168.86	-
35.	Lakshadweep			0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	Total	17421.11	6368.52	5288.75	7077.12	28972.12	7174.67	29770.39	7254.84

State-wise breakup not made available for this period.

ANNEXURE III (c)

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13)

Flow of Benefits/Funds to Districts having a Substantial Minority Population, Certain Proportion of Development Projects should be of the level of 15%

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto Dec.)	
		Coverage of habitations	Estimated cost of schemes undertaken	Coverage of habitations	Estimated cost of schemes undertaken	Coverage of habitations	Estimated cost of schemes undertaken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0	0.00	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	265	80.21	186	73.51	32	60.71
4.	Assam	3657	357.99	3024	494.79	1265	366.09
5.	Bihar	3500	21.06	2621	39.53	731	33.92
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-		-	-	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-		-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	0	0.00	0	0
11.	Goa	-			-	-	
12.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-		-
13.	Haryana	109	26.55	66	84.89	42	15.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-			-	-
15.	Jharkhand	1235	72.79	2237	490.54	207	51.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Karnataka	427	61.85	429	144.93	203	27.50
17.	Kerala	-	-	0	39.16	0	4.56
18.	Madhya Pradesh	192	3.7	113	16.33	96	5.97
19.	Maharashtra	785	382.42	237	691.72	90	54.59
20.	Manipur	175	48.15	173	87.59	85	15.07
21.	Odisha	155	3.58	32	9.02	109	2.16
22.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	
24.	Sikkim	14	3.04	12	6.31	5	2.33
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	735	64.8	2844	2345.77	713	61.83
28.	Uttarakhand	2	0.52	0	0.00	2	1.21
29.	West Bengal	4741	2310.5	3244	2113.68	1746	217.25
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	10.28	30	46.73	17	18.52
31.	Meghalaya	115	24.89	135	126.04	12	11.07
32.	Mizoram	34	12.23	32	17.58	2	4.08
33.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	16169	3484.59	15415	6828.12	5357	953.82
National Achievement		119383	25744.47	122674	38640.84	66482	7029.06
Percentage of National Achievement		13.54%	13.54%	12.56%	17.67%	8.06%	13.57%

ANNEXURE III (d)

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR SMALL & MEDIUM TOWNS (UIDSSMT) (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13)

Flow of Benefits/Funds to Cities/Towns having a substantial Minority Population. Certain Proportion of Development Projects should be of the level of 15%

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Total Project cost	Project cost sanctioned for towns having a substantial minority population	Total Project cost	Project cost sanctioned for towns having a substantial minority population	Total Project cost	Project cost sanctioned for towns having a substantial minority population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State-wise details not made available		State-wise details not made available		State-wise details not made available	
2.	Andhra Pradesh		474.96		385.01		474.96
3.	Arunachal Pradesh						
4.	Assam		7.10		3.29		7.10
5.	Bihar						
6.	Chandigarh						
7.	Chhattisgarh						
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9.	Daman and Diu						
10.	Delhi						
11.	Goa						
12.	Gujarat		22.14		17.45		22.14
13.	Haryana						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	State-wise details not made available		State-wise details not made available		State-wise details not made available	
15.	Jharkhand		5.69		2.36		5.69
16.	Karnataka		107.90		81.15		107.90
17.	Kerala		27.62		11.10		27.62
18.	Madhya Pradesh		131.62		52.73		131.82
19.	Maharashtra		896.33		670.82		923.52
20.	Manipur						
21.	Odisha						
22.	Puducherry						
23.	Rajasthan		134.53		56.17		134.53
24.	Sikkim						
25.	Tamil Nadu		15.35		12.28		15.35
26.	Tripura						
27.	Uttar Pradesh		668.65		489.19		658.85
28.	Uttarakhand						
29.	Wesl Bengal		20.63		8.25		20.63
30.	Jammu and Kashmir		87.15		39.22		87.15
31.	Meghalaya						
32.	Mizoram						
33.	Nagaland						
34.	Punjab		24.93		9.97		24.93
35.	Lakshadweep						
	Total	12933.04	2624.79	13565.17	1838.99	14020.96	2642.19

ANNEXURE III (e)

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION JNNURM-INTEGRATED HOUSING SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (HSDP) (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13)

Flow of Benefits/Funds to cities/towns having a Substantial Minority Population. Certain Proportion of Development Projects should be of the level of 15%

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population	Total Project cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population	Total Project cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.15	0	15.15	0.00	15.15	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1139.1	202.02	1139.10	185.21	1003.53	184.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.95	0	9.95	0.00	9.95	-
4.	Assam	84.99	19.84	84.99	19.84	84.99	19.84
5.	Bihar	431.85	98.37	431.85	98.37	757.89	149.24
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	225.60	0	225.60		225.60	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.74	0	5.74	0.00	5.74	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0.69	0	0.69	0.00	0.69	-
10.	Delhi	0.00	0			0.00	-
11.	Goa	0.00	0	4.10	0.00	4.10	-
12.	Gujarat	381.78	25.76	533.64	49.77	425.71	47.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	272.26	0	272.26	0.00	303.98	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	72.71	0	72.71	0.00	75.11	-
15.	Jharkhand	217.93	39.79	217.93	39.79	217.93	39.79
16.	Karnataka	398.13	107.06	404.00	113.36	410.30	113.36
17.	Kerala	273.32	57.08	273.32	57.08	273.32	57.08
18.	Madhya Pradesh	345.72	61.67	362.41	61.67	376.28	61.67
19.	Maharashtra	1803.93	724.25	2126.99	684.23	2558.70	916.60
20.	Manipur	43.38	0	43.38	0.00	70.21	-
21.	Odisha	292.84	9.13	292.84	9.13	289.50	9.13
22.	Puducherry	17.03	0	17.03	0.00	17.03	-
23.	Rajasthan	804.96	33.93	780.67	83.37	1046.61	83.37
24.	Sikkim	19.91	0	19.91	0.00	19.91	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	515.88	13.45	515.88	13.45	566.11	13.45
26.	Tripura	43.64	0	43.64	0.00	43.64	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1265.18	288.35	1325.10	305.68	1325.11	305.68
28.	Uttarakhand	161.28	37.28	161.28	37.28	177.55	37.28
29.	West Bengal	1103.33	52.6	944.36	55.60	944.37	52.60
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	147.60	28.96	147.60	28.96	147.60	28.96
31.	Meghalaya	41.48	21.82	41.48	21.82	41.48	21.82
32.	Mizoram	39.27	0	39.27	0.00	56.07	-
33.	Nagaland	90.13	87.74	90.13	87.74	101.86	69.47
34.	Punjab	316.43	12.99	316.43	12.99	340.12	24.64
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	-	-
	Total	10581.19	1922.09	10959.43	1962.34	11936.14	2235.83

ANNEXURE IV

Amended Guidelines of the Prime Minister's
New 15 Point Programme.

PRIME MINISTER'S
NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME
FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

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PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES

(A) Enhancing opportunities for Education

(1) Equitable availability of ICDS Services

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is aimed at holistic development of children and pregnant/lactating mothers from disadvantaged sections, by providing services through Anganwadi Centres such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkup, referral services, pre-school and non-formal education. A certain percentage of the ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centres will be located in blocks/villages with a substantial population of minority communities to ensure that the benefits of this scheme are equitably available to such communities also.

(2) Improving access to School Education

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, and other similar Government schemes, it will be ensured that a certain percentage of all such schools are located in villages/localities having a substantial population of minority communities.

(3) Greater resources for teaching Urdu

Central assistance will be provided for recruitment and posting of Urdu language teachers in primary and upper primary schools that serve a population in which at least one-fourth belong to that language group.

(4) Modernizing Madarsa Education

The Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme provides basic educational infrastructure in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities and resources for the modernization of Madarsa education. Keeping in view the importance of addressing this need, this programme will be substantially strengthened and implemented effectively.

(5) Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities

Schemes for pre-matric and post-matric scholarships for students from minority communities will be formulated and implemented.

(6) Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation

The Government shall provide all possible assistance to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to strengthen and enable it to expand its activities more effectively.

(B) Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment

(7) Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor

(a) The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), the primary self-employment programme for rural areas, has the objective of bringing assisted poor rural families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Governmental subsidy. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under the SGSY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas.

(b) The Swarn" Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

(8) Upgradation of skills through technical training

A very large proportion of the population of minority communities is engaged in low-level technical work or earns its living as handicraftsmen. Provision of technical training to such people would upgrade their skills and earning capability. Therefore, a certain proportion of all new ITIs will be located in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and a proportion of existing ITIs to be upgraded to 'Centres of Excellence' will be selected on the same basis.

(9) Enhanced credit support for economic activities

(a) The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up in 1994 with the objective of promoting economic development activities among the minority communities. The Government is committed to strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support to enable it to fully achieve its objectives.

(b) Bank credit is essential for creation and sustenance of self-employment initiatives. A target of 40% of net bank credit for priority sector lending has been fixed for domestic banks. The priority sector includes, *inter alia*, agricultural loans, loans to small-scale industries & small business, loans to retail trade, professional and self-employed persons, education loans, housing loans and micro-credit. It will be ensured that an appropriate percentage of the priority sector lending in all categories is targeted for the minority communities.

(10) Recruitment to State and Central Services

(a) In the recruitment of police personnel, State Governments will be advised to give special consideration to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative.

(b) The Central Government will take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central police forces.

(c) Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises. In these cases also, the concerned departments will ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities.

(d) An exclusive scheme will be launched for candidates belonging to minority communities to provide coaching in government institutions as well as private coaching institutes with credibility.

(C) Improving the conditions of living of minorities

(11) Equitable share in rural housing scheme

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) provides financial assistance for shelter to the rural poor living below the poverty line. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under IAY will be earmarked for poor beneficiaries from minority communities living in rural areas.

(12) Improvement in condition of slums/areas inhabited by minority communities

(a) Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums through provision of physical

amenities and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of these programmes flow equitably to members of the minority communities and to cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities.

(b) *Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) scheme, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Central Government provides assistance to States/ UTs for provision of infrastructure and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of this programme flow equitably to cities/towns/districts/blocks having a substantial minority population.*

(D) Prevention & Control of Communal Riots

(13) Prevention of communal incidents

In the areas, which have been identified as communally sensitive and riot prone, district and police officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of the district magistrate and superintendent of police. Their performances in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.

(14) Prosecution for communal offences

Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tension or take part in violence. Special court or courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.

(15) Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots

Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.

GUIDELINES

for Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities

The Hon'ble President, in his address to the Joint Session of Parliament on February 25, 2005, had announced that the Government would recast the 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities with a view to incorporate programme specific interventions. Prime Minister, in his address on the occasion of Independence Day, 2005, announced *inter-alia* that "We will also revise and revamp the 15-Point Programme for Minorities. The new 15-Point Programme will have definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame". In pursuance of these commitments, the earlier programme has been revised as the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

2. The objectives of the programme are as follows:—

(a) Enhancing opportunities for education.

(b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.

(c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes.

(d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

(e) An important aim of the new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various Government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The underprivileged among the minorities are, of course, included in the target groups of various Government schemes. But in order to ensure that the benefits of these schemes flow equitably to minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities.

(f) The emphasis of the programme on the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, through appropriate measures, and ensuring a reasonable representation of minorities in Government, including the public sector, remains as emphatic as ever and these continue to be important constituents of the new programme.

(g) The programme does not envisage any change or relaxation of any criteria, norms or eligibility conditions in any scheme for minorities. These would continue to be as provided for in the original schemes included in the programme.

(h) The term 'substantial minority population' in the 15-Point Programme applies to such districts/sub-district units where at least 25% of the total population of that unit belongs to minority communities.

(i) (1) The target group of the programme consists of the eligible sections among the minorities notified under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, *viz.*, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis).

(2) In States, where one of the minority communities notified under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 is, in fact, in majority, the earmarking of physical/financial targets under different schemes will be only for the other notified minorities. These States are Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Lakshadweep is the only Union Territory in this group.

(j) The new programme will be implemented by Central Ministries/Departments concerned through State Governments/ Union Territories. Each Ministry/Department concerned shall appoint a nodal officer, not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to Government of India, for this programme. The Ministry of Minority Affairs shall be the nodal Ministry for this programme.

3. Physical Targets and Financial Outlays:

Considering the complexity of the programme and its wide reach, wherever possible, Ministries/Departments concerned will earmark 15 percent of the physical targets and financial outlays for minorities. These will be distributed between States/UTs on the basis of the

proportion of Below Poverty Line (BPL) population of minorities in a particular State/Union Territory to the total BPL population of minorities in the country, subject to the following:—

(a) (i) For schemes applicable exclusively to rural areas, only the ratio relevant to the BPL minority population in rural areas would be considered.

(ii) For schemes applicable exclusively to urban areas, only the ratio relevant to the BPL minority population of urban areas would be considered.

(iii) For others, where such differentiation is not possible, the total would be considered.

(b) For States/UT referred to in para 7 (b), the earmarking will only be for the BPL minorities, other than that in majority.

4. The schemes amenable to such earmarking are the following:—

Point No. (A) Enhancing opportunities for Education

(1) Equitable availability of ICDS Scheme

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme by providing services through Anganwadi Centres.

(2) Improving access to School Education

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, and other similar Government schemes.

Point No. (B) Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment

(7) Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor

(a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY).

(b) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY).

(8) Upgradation of skills through technical training

New Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and upgradation of existing ITI.

(9) Enhanced credit support for economic activities

(b) Bank credit under priority sector lending.

Point No. (C) Improving the conditions of living of minorities

(11) *Equitable share in rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).*

Amended in December, 2009 in italics and underline.

(12) Improvement in condition of slums/areas inhabited by minority communities.

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

5. Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting:—

A. Ministry/Department Level:

Ministries/Departments implementing the schemes, included in the programme shall continue to implement and monitor these schemes with reference to the physical targets and financial outlays. They are expected to review the progress of the programme on a monthly basis and report the progress of implementation, in respect of the schemes under this programme, on a quarterly basis, by the fifteenth day of next quarter, to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

B. State/UT Level:

(i) States/UTs are expected to constitute a State Level Committee for Implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities headed by the Chief Secretary with members consisting of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments implementing the schemes under the 15 Point Programme, representatives from the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, three representatives from reputed non-Governmental institutions dealing with minorities and three such other members considered appropriate by the State government/UT administration. *Upto two Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and one Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha representing the State, shall be nominated by the Central Government and two Members of the Legislative Assembly, shall be nominated by the State Government. However, one of the members included in the State Level Committee from Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly should have been elected from any of the minority concentration district in those States which have these minority concentration districts (MCDs).* The Department dealing with Minorities of the State/UT may be made the nodal department for monitoring the 15 Point Programme. The Committee should meet at least once every quarter and the Department dealing with Minorities of the State/UT may

Amended in December, 2009 in italics and underline.

send a quarterly progress reports to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the 15th day of the next quarter.

(ii) District Level:

Similarly, at the district level, a District Level Committee for Implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities may be constituted, headed by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the district, with District level officers of the departments implementing the programme, representatives from the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, and three representatives from reputed institutions dealing with Minorities. *All Members of Parliament and all Members of Legislative Assembly representing the district shall be included. Further, one Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha representing the State shall be nominated by the Central Government*. The District Level Committee shall report progress of implementation to the Department dealing with Minorities of the State Government/UT administration for placing it before the State Level Committee.

C. Central Level:

(i) At the Central level, the progress of implementation, with reference to targets, will be monitored once in six months by a Committee of Secretaries (CoS), and a report will be submitted to the Union Cabinet. The Ministry of Minority Affairs shall be the nodal Ministry to prepare reports in this regard for placing before the CoS and the Union Cabinet once in six months. All Ministries/Departments concerned with this programme shall submit quarterly reports to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the 15th day of the next quarter.

(ii) There shall be a Review Committee for the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of the Minorities headed by Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs, with nodal officers from all the Ministries/Departments concerned which shall meet at least once every quarter to review the progress, obtain feedback and resolve problems and provide clarifications, as might be needed.

Amended in December, 2009 in italics and underline.

ANNEXURE V

State-wise Number of Sanctioned, operational ICDS Projects and anganwadi centres (AWCs) and Number of beneficiaries [Children 6 months – 6 years and Pregnant & Lactating Mothers (P&LM] under ICDS scheme as on March, 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition					Beneficiaries for Pre-school Education		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months-3 years)	Children (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months-6 yeras)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 month-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406	387	91307	89710	2760816	1711737	4472553	1330091	5802644	841697	843963	1685660
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	93	6225	6028	118610	113844	232454	33291	265745	56538	57306	113844
3.	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1015405	1195597	2211002	400115	2611117	612120	602280	1214400
4.	Bihar	545	544	91968	91677	1786099	1721778	3507877	710378	4218255	981475	955923	1937398
5.	Chhattisgarh	220	220	64390	49395	1332263	1135468	2467731	464255	2931986	446242	453939	900181
6.	Goa	11	11	1262	1262	36387	22514	58901	15525	74426	11389	11167	22556
7.	Gujarat	336	336	52137	50226	1665764	1433314	3099078	755356	3854434	717912	703046	1420958
8.	Haryana	148	148	25962	25570	701371	398875	1100246	325870	1426116	208603	190272	398875

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18866	260748	174503	435251	101049	536300	82317	80770	163087
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	141	141	28577	28577	367898	266800	634698	173161	807859	154301	144975	299276
11.	Jharkhand	224	204	38432	38432	1304238	1108581	2412819	658143	3070962	578435	674912	1253347
12.	Karnataka	204	204	64518	64518	2132420	1732749	3365169	930096	4795265	864366	899010	1763376
13.	Kerala	258	258	33115	33110	409010	446559	855569	168244	1023813	222821	221155	443976
14.	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	92230	91138	3674406	3599401	7273807	1485352	8759159	1513473	1470873	2984346
15.	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	106931	3041141	3106915	6148056	1202045	7350101	1583713	1458064	3041777
16.	Manipur	43	42	11510	9883	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522
17.	Meghalaya	41	41	5156	5156	167621	188612	356233	64606	420839	75242	75373	150615
18.	Mizoram	27	27	1980	1980	71078	56702	127780	37435	165215	28107	27321	55428
19.	Nagaland	60	59	3455	3455	118133	106567	224700	53922	278622	64741	63209	127950
20.	Odisha	338	338	72873	71134	2020414	1899229	3919643	787444	4707087	744789	735582	1480371
21.	Punjab	155	154	26656	26656	591540	456369	1047909	291669	1339578	236822	219547	456369
22.	Rajasthan	304	304	61119	61100	1858010	1080565	2938576	924081	3862657	561134	553146	1114280
23.	Sikkim	13	13	1233	1233	9517	12147	21664	3101	24765	7421	7273	14694

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	434	434	55542	54439	1697196	763953	2461149	674329	3135478	595912	574469	1170381
25.	Tripura	56	56	9911	9906	147794	153051	300845	92732	393577	80724	76153	156877
26.	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	188259	187659	10519594	8205524	18725118	4932812	23657930	4574845	4139496	8714341
27.	Uttarakhand	105	105	23159	18801	48291	195217	243508	17694	261202	116152	116826	232978
28.	West Bengal	576	574	117170	116390	3456543	3430593	6887136	1303561	8190697	1728871	1686977	3415848
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	720	704	9883	4556	14439	3640	18079	2316	2240	4556
30.	Chandigarh	3	3	500	500	23569	17712	41281	9339	50620	8727	8785	17512
31.	Delhi	95	94	11150	10874	530130	380645	910775	168277	1079052	195367	185078	380445
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	267	267	8453	6677	15130	2941	18071	3314	3363	6677
33.	Daman and Diu	2	2	107	107	3128	2415	5543	992	6535	1139	1276	2415
34.	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2465	2291	4756	1745	6501	1143	1148	2291
35.	Puducherry	5	5	788	786	25280	2427	27707	9684	37391	1240	1187	2427
	All India	7076	7025	1373349	1338732	42090851	35313428	77404279	18207985	95612264	17993751	17335283	35329034

*Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration.

ANNEXURE VI

Number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-awcs Sanctioned/Operational in identified 1228 CD Blocks where Minority Population is 25% and above, W.R.T. Total AWC Sanctioned And Operational, For P.m.'s New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities as on 30.6.2013

Sl. No.	State	No. of AWCs/mini-AWCs in the country		No. of AWCs/mini-AWCs in Identified 1228 CD Blocks in the country						target for 2013-14 (operationalisation of new AWCs)	Achievement as on 30.6.2013
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational as on 31.3.2011	Operational during 2011-12	Operational during 2012-13	Operational as on 31.3.2013	Balance to be operationalised as on 1.4.2013		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	States in which 1228 CD Block falls										
1.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18865	135	194	0	1	195	0	0	0
2.	Uttarakhand	23159	18801	1978	1167	548	0	1713	265	265	0
3.	Haryana	25982	25570	3238	2384	647	205	3236	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	11150	10874	1718	964	839	0	1003	0	0	0
5.	Rajasthan	61119	61100	4174	4174	0	0	4174	0	0	0
6.	Uttar Pradesh	188259	187659	24174	24174	0	0	24174	0	0	0
7.	Bihar	91968	91677	12411	10705	0	1706	12411	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Sikkim	1233	1233	883	883	0	0	883	0	0	0
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	8028	2132	2182	0	0	2102	0	0	0
10.	Assam	62153	62153	31869	31659	0	0	31659	0	0	0
11.	West Bengal	117170	116390	50120	49304	816	0	50120	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	5440	5440	0	0	5440	0	0	0
13.	Odisha	72873	71134	3249	3249	0	0	3249	0	0	0
14.	Chhattisgarh	64390	49395	1384	1384	0	0	1384	0	0	0
15.	Gujarat	52137	50226	1723	1723	0	0	1723	0	‘0	0
16.	Maharashtra	110485	106931	5147	4527	210	104	4841	306	. 303	0
17.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	89710	1537	1458	52	0	1510	27	27	2
18.	Karnataka	64518	64518	3152	3152	0	0	3152	0	0	0
19.	Goa	1262	1262	836	635	0	0	636	0	0	0
20.	Kerala	33115	33110	27670	27609	39	21	27689	1	1	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	55542	54439	2502	2505	0	0	2505	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	788	788	141	141	0	0	141	0	0	0
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	704	721	721	0	0	721	0	0	0
24.	Tripura	9911	9906	2840	2848	0	0	2848	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Manipur	11510	9883	6032	4957	340	0	5207	735	735	.0
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	26577	15215	13448	0	1767	15216	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	26656	26655	23745	23745	0	0	23746	0	0	0
28.	Nagaland	3455	3455	2075	2675	0	0	2675	0	0	0
29.	Meghalaya	5156	5156	3317	3317	0	0	3317	0	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	107	107	110	110	0	0	110	0	0	0
31.	Mizoram	1980	1980	1542	1542	0	0	1642	0	0	0
	Total	1280245	1248720	241515	232976	3489	3804	240269	1334	1354	2
			97.38%	18.86%	96.46%			99.48%			
Remaining States											
32.	Chandigarh	500	500								
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267	267								
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107								
35.	Madhya Pradesh	92230	91138								
	Total	93104	92012								
	Grand Total	1373349	1338732								

**1228 CD Blocks where minority population is 25% and above, for PM's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

ANNEXURE VII

MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION

STATE-WISE SUMMARY OF GRANT-IN-AID SANCTIONED BY MAEF DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	No. of NGOs	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	117.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30.00
3.	Assam	6	86.00
4.	Bihar	4	89.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	25.00
6.	Delhi	1	2.50
7.	Gujarat	13	157.00
8.	Haryana	15	189.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	10.00
10.	Jharkhand	4	65.00
11.	Karnataka	21	247.90
12.	Kerala	33	461.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6	75.50
14.	Maharashtra	30	386.75
15.	Manipur	7	108.00
16.	Meghalaya	3	50.00
17.	Nagaland	2	40.00
18.	Odisha	1	10.00
19.	Rajasthan	2	38.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	3	42.00
21.	Uttarakhand	7	96.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	132	1662.90
23.	West Bengal	3	35.00
	Total	305	4024.50

ANNEXURE VIII

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2012-13) HELD ON TUESDAY, 4th JUNE, 2013

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1640 hrs. in Committee Room 'E', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hemanand Biswal — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Smt. Susmita Bauri
4. Shri Tarachand Bhagora
5. Smt. Rama Devi
6. Shri Wakchaure Bhausaheb R.
7. Smt. Sushila Saroj
8. Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh
9. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi
11. Prof. Mrinal Miri
12. Shri Jesudasu Seelam
13. Shri Mohammad Shafi
14. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Anita Jain — *Director*
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar — *Additional Director*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANIZATIONS

1. Dr. Lalit K. Panwar	Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs
2. Shri Y.P. Singh	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs
3. Ms. Dimple Verma	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs
4. Dr. Akhilesh Gupta	Secretary, UGC
5. Shri Umesh Kumar	Joint Secretary, D/o Financial Services
6. Ms. Mamta Kundra	Joint Secretary, D/o Personnel & Training
7. Shri Manoj Joshi	Joint Secretary, D/o Personnel & Training
8. Dr. R.K. Mitra	Joint Secretary, M/o Home Affairs
9. Smt. Sarada Ali Khan	Joint Secretary, Ministry of W&CD
10. Smt. Veena Ish	Joint Secretary, Ministry of HRD
11. Shri Nagesh Singh	Economic Advisor, Ministry of HRD
12. Shri R.L. Singh	DDG (Trg.), M/o L&E
13. Shri Daljeet Singh	Economic Advisor, M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
14. Shri N.K. Sahu	Economic Advisor, M/o Rural Development

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. ****** ****** ****** ******

4. ****** ****** ****** ******

5. Thereafter, the representatives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs and other Ministries were invited in connection with the implementational status of "Prime Minister's New 15-Point programme". The Chairman welcomed the Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry to the sitting of the Committee. He then requested the Secretary to brief the Committee about the details of major projects/schemes being undertaken under the programme,

problems faced by the Ministry in the implementation of the programme, the steps taken to address the problems and the mechanism for effective monitoring of the scheme and any other issue related with the subject.

6. Members then raised queries about the implementation status of the scheme to the extent they come under the purview of 15 Point Programme such as Integrated Child Development Services Scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Industrial Training Institutes, Bank credit under priority sector lending and Indira Awaas Yojana which come under various Ministries.

7. The representatives of the Ministry responded to the queries put forth by the Members to the extent possible. The Chairman directed them to furnish expeditious replies to those points which could not be replied.

8. At the end, the Chairman thanked the Secretary and other officials of the Ministry for giving valuable information to the Committee on the subject and expressing their views in a free and frank manner.

9. A verbatim of the proceedings was kept on record.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE IX

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2013-14) HELD ON MONDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 2013

The Committee met from 1430 hrs. to 1620 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hemanand Biswal—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Smt. Rama Devi
4. Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal
5. Shri Mohan Jena
6. Shri N. Dharam Singh
7. Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh
8. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya

Rajya Sabha

9. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri
10. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi
11. Prof. Mrinal Miri
12. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
13. Shri Mohammad Shafi
14. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Anita Jain — *Director*
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar — *Additional Director*

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

1. Dr. Lalit K. Panwar	Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs
2. Shri Y.P. Singh	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs and Managing Director, NMDFC
3. Smt. Preeti Madan	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs
4. Shri Rakesh Mohan	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs
5. Smt. Sarita Mittal	Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Minority Affairs
6. Shri Dheeraj Kumar	Director, Ministry of Minority Affairs
7. Shri V.K. Wadhawan	Director, Ministry of Minority Affairs
8. Shri Mohd. Afzal	Director, Ministry of Minority Affairs
9. Shri M.A. Imam	Director, Ministry of Minority Affairs
10. Shri Anurag Bajpai	Director, Ministry of Minority Affairs
11. Shri Lucas L. Kamsuan	Director, Ministry of Minority Affairs

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER MINISTRIES

1. Prof. Ved Prakash	Chairman, UGC
2. Smt. Veena Ish	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development
3. Dr. Nagesh Singh	Economic Advisor, Ministry of Human Resource Development
4. Dr. Sreeranjan	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development
5. Shri R.L. Singh	DDG, Ministry of Labour and Employment
6. Shri Sudhir Kumar Tewari	Economic Adviser, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

7.	Dr. N.K. Sahu	Economic Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development
8.	Ms. Mamta Kundra	Joint Secretary, Department of PT
9.	Dr. R.K. Mitra	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
10.	Shri Dinesh Chand	Additional Adviser, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
11.	Shri Rakesh Kumar	Director, Ministry of Women and Child Development
12.	Shri Alok Pande	Director, Department of Financial Services

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs and other concerned line Ministries/ Departments to the sitting convened for taking their oral evidence on the subject "Implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme". He then asked the Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs to brief the Committee about the current status of the physical and financial achievements with regard to targets under the important schemes of other Ministries/Departments which have substantial bearing on the welfare of minorities.

3. With the approval of the Chairman, the representative of the Ministry of Minority Affairs made a power point presentation briefly on aspects of the implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities.

4. The issues/points discussed, *inter-alia* related to:—

(i) Non-availability of data on BPL/DBPL of Minority communities;

(ii) The number of houses and hospitals constructed for Minorities in Blocks/Districts of minority areas, area-wise and State/IT-wise;

(iii) Projects approved in identified Minority Blocks in various States and their cost involved, area and State-wise;

(iv) Monitoring mechanism for utilization of funds in Minority Concentration areas under the New 15-Point Programme;

(v) Number of ITIs opened in Minority Areas under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), area-wise;

(vi) Percentage of Minorities in Government jobs;

(vii) Representation of the Minority Communities in the Board of Directors of the Public Sector Banks/PSUs;

(viii) Appointment of Urdu teachers in educational institutions;

(ix) Role being played by UGC in regard to implementation of 15-Point Programme in the field of education;

(x) Equal opportunity cell for SC/ST, Minorities and OBCs;

(xi) Inclusion of the National Rural Health Mission as a part of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme;

(xii) Rehabilitation of displaced Minorities due to communal clashes;

(xiii) Compensation for financial and other losses suffered by Minorities in communal clashes; and

(xiv) Codified communal violence guidelines.

5. The representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments responded to most of the queries put forth by the Members to the extent possible and assured to furnish replies to those points which could not be replied to urgently.

6. At the end, the Chairman thanked the Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Chairman, UGC and other officials present for giving valuable information to the Committee on the subject and expressing their views in a free and frank manner.

7. A verbatim of the proceedings was kept on record.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE X

MINUTES OF THE NINTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2013-14) HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 5th MARCH, 2014

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hemanand Biswal—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Smt. Susmita Bauri
4. Shri Tarachand Bhagora
5. Smt. Rama Devi
6. Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal
7. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi
9. Prof. Mrinal Miri
10. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
11. Shri Mohammad Shafi
12. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Anita Jain — *Director*
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar — *Additional Director*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened for consideration and adoption of draft Forty-sixth Report on the subject "Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme" of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

3. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the Forty-sixth Report without any amendment.

4. The Committee authorized the Chairman to finalize the draft Report and present the same to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha as the Parliament is not in Session.

5. ****** ****** ****** ******

6. ****** ****** ****** ******

7. ****** ****** ****** ******

The Committee then adjourned.